The Weekly Post.

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THE MUSIC OF VILLAGE BELLS.

FROM THE "MISTRESS OF THE MANSE."

Full fleetly sped the morning hours;
Then, wide upon the country round
A tumult of melodious powers
In tumult of melodious sound
Burst forth from all the village towers.

With blow on blow, and tone on tone,
And echoes answering everywhere—
Like bugles from the mountain blown—
Each sought to whelm the burdened air,
And make the silence all its own.

In broad, sonorous, silver swells
The air was billowed like the sea;
And listening ears were listening shells
That caught the Sabbath minstrelsy,
And sang in with the singing bells.

The billows heaved, the billows broke
The first wild burst down amain;
The music fell to slower stroke,
And in rhythmic, bold refrain
The great bells to each other spoke.

Oh bravely bronze gave forth his word,
And sharply silver made repty,
And every tower and turret stirred
With sounding breath and converse high,
Or paused with waiting ear, and heard.

And long they talked, as friend to friend:
Then faltered to their closing toll,
Whose long, monotonous repetend,
From every music-burdened bowl
Poured the last drop, and brought the end!

A PAWNBROKING INCIDENT.

As a pawnbroker in a populous suburb of London, I have had occasion to see painful, and sometimes not unpleasing phases of society. Just to give an idea of what occasionally comes under the notice of persons in my profession, I shall describe a little incident and its consequences. One evening I stepped to the door for a little fresh air, and to look about me for a moment. While I was gazing up and down the road, I saw a tidily dressed young person step up to our side-door. She walked like a lady—and let me tell you that in nine cases out ten it's the walk, and not the dress, which distinguishes the lady from the servant-girl—and first she looked about, and then she seemed to make up her mind in a flurried sort of way, and in a moment more was standing at our counter, holding out a glittering seal in a little trembling hand covered with a worn kid glove.

My assistant, Isaacs, was stepping forward to take the seal, when I came in and interposed. The poor young thing was so nervous and shy, and altogether so unused to this work, that I felt for her as if she had been my own daughter almost. She couldn't have been more than eighteen years old; too frail and gentle a creature.

"If you please, will you tell me," she said timidly, in a very sweet low voice, trembling with nervousness, "what is the value of this seal?"

"Well, miss," taking the seal into my hand and looking at it—it was an old-fashioned seal, such as country gentlemen used to wear, with a coat-of-arms cut upon it—"that depends upon whether you want to pledge it, or to sell it out right."

"I am married, sir," and she said the words proudly, and with dignity, though still so shy and seeming ready to burst out crying; "and my husband is very ill—and—and——"

And then the tears wouldn't be kept back any longer, and she sobbed as if her poor little heart would break.

"There, there, my dear," I said to her; don't cry; it will all come right in time;" and I tried to comfort her as well as I could in my own rough-and-ready way. "I will lend you ma'am," I said to her at last, "a sovereign upon this seal; and if you wish to sell it, perhaps I may be able to sell it for you to advantage."

And so I gave her a pound; it was more than the thing was worth as a pledge; and she tripped away with a lighter heart, and many thanks to me, and I thought no more of the matter at the time.

The very next day, the day before Christmas, there came into our place of business a very eccentric gentleman, who had called upon us pretty often before, not for the sake of pawning anything, though he was generally dressed shabby enough, too. But he was a collector, one of those men who are mad upon old china and curiosities of all sorts.

"Anything in my way, to-day, Mr. Davis?" he said, in his quick, energetic manner, with a jolly smile upon his face, and putting down the cigarette he was smoking upon the edge of the counter.

The Rev. Mr. Broadman is a collector of gems, and rings and seals, and in fact of any stones that have heads or figures engraved upon them, and I had been in the habit of putting aside for him whatever in this way passed through our hands, for he gave us a better price than we should got for them at the quarterly sales.

"The fact is, Davis," he used to say to me, "these things are invaluable. Many of them are as beautiful, on a small scale, as the old Greek sculptures, and some of them even by the same artists, and they are made no longer, you see, for in this busy nineteenth century of ours time and brains are too precious to be spent on these laborious trifles."

Now, although I had no stones of the kind he wanted just then, it entered into my head that I would tell him about the seal which had come into my possession the evening before.

I told him the story somewhat as I have just told it to you. He listened attentively to all I said. When I had done, he looked at the seal, and said:

"I observe that it has the heraldic emblem of a baronet."

He then congratulated me upon the way in which I had acted. He asked, too, for this young lady's address, which she had given me quite correct, and then he left the shop without another word.

You must give me leave to tell the rest of the story in my own way, although it may be a very different way from that which the reverend personage employed in relating it to me afterward.

It seemed that it was a runaway match. A country baronet's son who had fallen in love with the clergyman's daughter in the village where his father lived, and they had run away together, and got married. Then they came up to London, these two poor young things, for neither his father nor hers either, for the matter of that, would have anything to say to the match—he full of hopes of getting on in the literary and artistic line; and she, poor creature, full of trust in him.

The project of living by literature did not turn out what was expected. The young fellow, without experience or friends, spent much time going about from one publisher to another, and sending his writings to the editors of the various magazines—which I need not say were always "returned with thanks." And then he fell ill; typhus, I fancy, brought on by insufficient nourishment, and bad drainage, and disappointed hopes. The Registrar-General doesn't give a return of these cases in any list that I am aware of. But we see something of them in our line of business nevertheless.

It was just at this time that Mr. Broadman found out Mrs. Vincent; for that was the name of the young lady who came to my shop with the gold seal. Cambridge terrace is not very far from the angel at Islington, and there, in a little back street of small respectable houses, inhabited by junior clerks; with here and there a lodging house, in one of which Mr. and Mrs. Vincent lived.

They were rather shy at first of a stranger, and a little proud and haughty, perhaps. People who have seen better days, and are down upon their luck, and are apt to be so. But the parson, with his pleasant ways and cheery voice, soon made it all right; and, in a jiffy, he and Mr. Vincent were talking about college, for they had both been to the same university. And there was soon even a smile too—a wan smile enough—upon the poor invalid's sharp-cut, thin face, with the hollow far-away eyes, which looked at you as if out of a cavern. He was the wreck of a fine young fellow, too; of one who had been used to his hunting and shooting, and all the fine country sports, which make broad-chested, strong-limbed country people the envy of us poor, thin, pale town-folk.

Mr. Broadman came direct to me when he left them. I did not live far off; and he thought that I might lend them a neighbor's help. "Davis," said he, "that poor fellow is dying; I can see death in his eyes."

"What is he a-dying of?" I replied.

He looked at me steadfastly a moment, and I could see a moisture in his eye, as he said, slowly and solemnly: "Of starvation, Davis—of actual want of food."

"A gentleman starving, in London, in Inslington, a baronet's son, too! why, it's incredible."

"Not at all," said Mr. Broadman; these are the very people who do die of starvation in London, and in great cities. Not the poor, who know where the workhouse is, and who can get at the relieving officer, if the worst comes to the worst; but the well born, who have fallen into destitute poverty, and who carry their pride with them, and drive into a back alley like some wild animal into a hole, to die alone. Mr. Vincent wants wine and jellies, and all sorts of good things; if help hasn't come too late. No, no, my friend," he continued, putting back my hand, for I was ready to give my money in a proper cause. "No; no; I have left them all they want at present, Davis. But I'll tell you what you can do; you can, if you like to play the good Samaritan, go and see them, and cheer them up a bit. Mrs. Vincent hasn't forgotten your kindness to her, I can assure you, and I think her husband would like to thank you too, and it would arouse him up a bit, perhaps." And then Mr. Broadman told me, shortly, something of what those two poor things had gone through—she, loving and trusting him so; and he, half mad he had brought her to this pass, and could do nothing for her.

Mr. Broadman wrote that very day to the baronet; a proud hard man, I'm told. But the letter he wrote back was soft enough, and melting to read; it was so full of human nature, you see—the father's heart swelling up at the thought of getting back his son; and bursting through the thick crust of pride which had prevented him from making the first advances. And the parson says to me:

"Well, Mr. Davis," he said, there are many people kept asunder only for want of somebody to go between them you see, and make peace."

And I said; partly to myself:

"Why shouldn't Christianity itself be such a general peacemaker as that?"

"Ay," replied Mr. Broadman, "if people only believed in it properly."

That very day we got the baronet's letter, I was on my way, in the afternoon, to Cambridge Terrace, to pay my respects to Mrs. Vincent—and I'd had sent in a few bottles of good old port wine from my own wine-merchant—at least as good as can be got for money or love. Well, when I got near the door, I saw an old gentleman walking up and down, a little disturbed, apparently, in his mind at finding himself in such a queer locality, and as if looking for something, or somebody. A short, rosy-faced person he was, clean shaved as a pin, and very neat and old-fashioned in his dress; and with that sort of an air about him which marks an English country gentleman wherever he may be. Well, we soon got into talk, for I'd spotted the baronet in a moment, and he was anxious to find out something about his son, as soon as he heard I knew a little of the young couple.

"And you do not think, sir; that my—that Mr. Vincent is dangerously ill?" said the old baronet; and there was a sob in his voice as he spoke, and his hand trembled as he laid it upon mine.

"Here is the house, sir," I said, "and you will be able to judge for yourself."

We went in. At least the baronet went into the room, trembling in every limb with the excitement of seeing his son. But when he set eyes on him, the poor old man was so startled, that he could scarcely speak. His son saw him, and tried to rise, but fell back feebly into his chair. "Dear father," he murmured weakly, stretching out a thin trembling hand, "forgive."

But the father was on his knees, by the chair, in a moment, clasping his son's head in his arms, and fondling him as he had done when the man was a baby.

"What have I to forgive? You must forgive me for being so hard, my dear boy, and get better soon, Wilford, my son, my son!"

I too had come into the room; I could not help it, I was so interested and excited. But I saw that in the young man's face which made my heart sink in my bosom like lead.

The young wife saw it too, and gave one, two, three sharp screams, as if a knife had been thrust into her side.

Mr. Broadman saw it; and quietly kneeling down, commended to God—as well as he could, for sobbing—the soul of His servant departing this life.

And I—well, why should I be ashamed to confess it? I knelt down too, and cried like a child; for the young man had died in his father's arms, at the moment of reconciliation.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "I take it that one of the best pictures in this year's Salon, taking it for all qualities of art, is M. Georges Becker's 'Rispah.' I believe this artist is quite young; but, of course, he has exhibited before with marked ability. What strikes one in especial in M. Becker's treatment of a somewhat repulsive subject is his cleverness in avoiding the two dangers, commonplace and rant. The seven sons of Saul hang by the wrists on a crossbeam. The hues of corruption have scarcely yet fallen on them, or they fade in the sickly, thunderous light of evening. With excellent judgment, the artist has varied the attitudes. No small demand is it on a draughtsman's ingenuity to represent seven figures in a line, especially when all are hanging in the most difficult position that can be portrayed. We must all have noticed how, in a crucifixion, the torso is distended, the lower limbs effaced in a manner ungraceful of itself, and almost impossible to vary. By suppressing the tree of the cross, letting the bodies hang free, M. Becker has escaped something of the difficulties, and by casting some of his figures half loose, suspending them by one hand, or turning them about, he has triumphed over the rest. Those seven corpses on the beam are admirable in drawing and of color most excellent. Beneath them, one would suppose, Rispah has been crouched, until the hot and sulphurous even time brought out those flocks of birds, ill-omened, which swoop up between dark cloud and barren ground upon the right. Springing to her feet, with a cry of rage, and shuddering with disgust, she meets the foremost of that foul brood to beat him back. There is not one line of grace in the mother's attitude, nor a tone of womanliness in her hoarse threat. Grief and the sense of unutterable wrong have made of her a savage beast. With beak and claws outstretched the bird meets her. The woman is eager to kill, in revenge of her own dead. She will strike the vulture as she would fain strike her enemies. It is not a pleasant picture, you see. That Rispah is not the mother whom children dream of. But some will think she may be indeed the wild Arab woman as man's cruelty made her, brooding of revenge, whilst the seven corpses swing above her, and rushing at the birds and beasts of prey with eager fury. We have not the end of Rispah's tale. If M. Becker's portrait be aught like the truth, be sure not all of those who counseled David came to die peaceably in their beds."

LUXURY IN DRESS.

At the last tournament of beauty over which the Queen of England presided, there was an unwonted display of luxury in dress. I do not refer to her Majesty, who, of course, persists in her mourning. She wore a dress of black mohair, with a train trimmed with black diamonds of jet. A long veil of white tulle was fastened on her head with a diadem. She wore the four royal orders of the Garter, the Albert, the Bath and the Victoria. The Princess of Wales had on a dress of Parma violet, velvet, a diadem of diamonds, pearls and emeralds. The Duchess of Edinburgh was resplendent in sky blue velvet, with a cordeliere of precious stones. The Princess Louise, with a coiffure a la Montespan, trailed bouquets of pansies and Irish lace. It looked like the court of Louis XIV, for the Duchess of Bedford was coiffee a la Maintenon, with her diadem, which would make two millionaires. There was also Lady Ermentrude Russell and Lady Ella Russell, both a la Pompadour. But what were all these gorgeous coiffures compared with the slightly rebellious blonde hair of that young Australian beauty of seventeen years, Miss Annie Gray, who wore no diadem but her youth? Not a diamond, not a ruby, not a pearl, but eyes and lips and teeth which were diamonds and rubies and pearls. She could, therefore, defy all the jewelers of the two worlds. She did not need to visit their shops to be hailed the queen of beauty.—[Letter from England.

A MAN'S SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Portland (Me.) Press tells the story of a young lady of that city who became acquainted with a Boston drummer on the cars, allowed him to visit her, and finally consented to be his wife. She afterward repented of her hasty promise and wrote him to release her, but he wouldn't. She received a letter from a Boston lawyer, Tuesday, stating that her was-to-be husband had retained him as counsel, and that unless the marriage took place at the time set a suit will be commenced against her for breach of promise. As the young lady is worth a handsome property the result is anxiously looked for.

ONLY.

Only a little word
Whispered half sobbingly on for the breath—
But an echoed sweetness to lull my soul
When I pass the valley, Death!

Only a trusting heart,
Beating an instant against my own—
But a lasting joy that will throb and thrill
When the years are dead and gone.

Only an upturned face
With Love's own holy light imbued—
But a picture to float before my eyes
And make the world rose-hued.

Only a tender glance,
From eyes that are wet with sudden tears—
But a light to gild the clouds of care,
And brighten the toil of years.

Only a single kiss,
Beneath the moonlight's silver bars—
But a memory to swell the joy
Of the world beyond the stars.

—George Anderson.

THE FISH-WOMEN OF BOULOGNE.

[Boulogne-sur-mer, France, Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.]

They are a peculiar people, who are to themselves and of themselves apart from the rest of the world, save in the business of money-making. These women are Amazons in strength and in muscular development. For some reason, they have the right to one franc apiece for every article of luggage landed at Boulogne, and dozens of them stand in waiting when the boat arrived, not only to collect their dues, but to act as porters as well, for those who wish trunks, etc., carried to hotels or railway stations. Size or weight seems never to deter them, and such Saratoga trunks as our country-women travel with, and such as mark them at once to the European eye as Americans,—trunks heavy enough to demand the sweat of the brow of two or three English porters in lifting, and "tips" all around, are to some of these women seemingly a mere bagatelle. Old women and young take such trunks upon their backs as if it were but child's play, and probably wonder much at the unmitigated horror and surprise with which American women, the most petted and tenderly-reared women in the world, look upon this desecration of womanhood into beasts of burden. These women are the wives and daughters of fishermen, themselves not fishers, save of shrimps, but venders of fish from door to door, and keepers of stalls in the fish-market. They live entirely by themselves, in a neighborhood completely apart, and are as separated in habits, interests, social and domestic relations, from the rest of the world, as if they were a different order of beings. So strong is the feeling of seclusion among them that, if a girl ventures to receive the attentions of other than a fisherman, she is reprimanded, and made to feel the indignation and scorn of all the people among whom she was born. If one marries outside the community, which is so rarely done as scarcely to be known in this history, she is from that time forth ostricised from her people; their contempt is upon her; their hearts are closed against her; and the places which once knew her know her again never more. In the fish market at Boulogne some of these women and girls stand by their stalls for a lifetime, many who now occupy them having followed grandmother and mother in the same spot. These stalls all bear the name of the dealer, but the Christian name only, such as Adele, Isabelle, Caroline, Amelie, Elise. At a stall marked Caroline, stands a woman upon whom once fell the curse of her bribe, and who for years was condemned as other sects condemn one fallen from grace. She was willful and pretty in her youth. She was wooed secretly and married clandestinely by an employe of a railway. He was far better born and bred than she, but she had married out of her order. It is said that no other than a fisherman can live with these women, for, in spite of the cleanliness which is the boast of the best of them, and is exhibited in marvelously starched and bleached caps with immense fluted borders, or kerchiefs as white as snow, and sleeves stainless as a cloud-drift, the smell of the fish among which they live is so unpleasant about them, so impossible to remove, that only fish people can consort with each other. Whether this is the reason that Caroline's husband deserted her after she was the mother of three children, cannot, of course, be proved, although asserted. It is enough that he did so. With her desertion, her people, with whom she was always a favorite, received her again into full communion, adopted her children as if no alien blood defiled their veins, and to-day Caroline mere with Caroline fille, the engineer's daughter, stand in stalls at the market as if mamma Caroline's feet had never gone astray. The father was not a villian, for he comes to the marriage of his children as they take companions for life from the Fish-monger's Association, and, although he never at other times enters the strong-scented neighborhood, he gives each a generous marriage portion.

A POINTED JOKE.

A certain Oregon professor was a very fatherly sort of a man, particularly toward his young lady pupils. Whenever a young lady would ask a question he would place his hand lovingly on her head, and make considerable more fuss than was necessary. Of course the girls got tired of this, and conspired to break him of his fatherly proclivities. One of them hit upon a plan. She fixed up a nice little pin cushion, had the pins inserted so that they would stand on their heads, points upward, and then adjusted the infernal machine on top of her head, covering it with just enough of her hair to hide it from view. This done, she left her seat during the session walked demurely up to the professor's desk, stood a moment in his august presence, and then, in a meek and plaintiff tone of voice she asked him for the information as to whether Washington crossed the Delaware on the ice or on horse-back when he left Trenton. He raised his hand over her head and soothingly said: "Why, my dear little child," —— We'll have to end his sentence there, for the balance of the exclamation was a sort of half howl, half whoop, which we can neither write nor print. Just as he said "child," he lowered his hand caressingly but forcibly upon the crown of the girl's head, and the whole surface of his extended palm felt the tickling and exhilarating sensation of a couple of dozen of pin points.—[Salem (Ore.) Statesman.

A STORY OF CAPOUL.

A good story is told of an adventure which recently happened to Capoul in St. Petersburg, showing that one should never be negligent in correspondence on business affairs. One day as the young tenor was leaving his hotel to attend a rehearsal, a stamped paper printed in Russia, was put into his hand. He placed it in his pocket without reading it, and straightway forgot it. Four days later a similar paper was handed him and this shared the fate of the first. Yet a few days thereafter, as Capoul was about leaving his apartments to take the train for Vienna, two gentlemen, clad in fur pelisses, called to see him. He invited them in, and holding out a cigar box with hospitable intent, was horrified to see one of the gentlemen put the cigar box under his arm, and likewise to hear him demand his watch. Capoul was about to spar the men out of the room, when one of them informed him that he was a "huissier," or bailiff, and had come to take possession. It seems that Capoul had endorsed a note for an artist friend in France, who had not paid it, and it had been sent on to Russia for collection. The first printed paper was a notice to Capoul to come into court where he had been condemned by default; the second was a command, and as neither was obeyed the "huissier" came. Capoul's trunks had gone to Vienna, so the deputy stripped the tenor, leaving him as the French papers say, "just enough to go to bed with" simply because he refused to pay the note. By morning Capoul thought better of the matter, and, after giving security, was allowed to take his effects and depart for Vienna.

A CURIOUS BIRD TRAP.

Abraham Mayer, who resides in the old Bartholomew place, east of the city, yesterday made a very singular discovery. Supporting his porch are a number of pillars, made of four boards nailed together. While sitting on the porch he heard a noise within one of these pillars, which prompted him to investigate the cause. The sound seemed to be made by birds, and he procured a saw and cut a hole at the base of the pillar. From this hole he drew out more than four hundred dead birds, one hundred or more of which his son brought down to the city for inspection. They were in all stages of decomposition, from the bird just dead to the skeletons of those which had evidently lain there for years. Two live birds, whose fluttering and noise had attracted his attention, made their escape as soon as the hole was opened. The larger number were blue birds, but besides these there were sparrows, woodpeckers, wrens—indeed, a miscellaneous collection of the smaller birds of this latitude. To ascertain how they came there was the next question, and a further search was made. This showed that near the top of the pillar there was a small hole, just sufficient to allow the ingress of a bird, but so near the top that egress was impossible. The birds seeing this opening went in, but were unable to get out, and died of starvation. This seems much like a ghost story, but the skeptical can see a full peck of the carcasses of these birds at the Grand Central Dining Rooms.—[Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

SILK-DRESS COURAGE.

[Pioche City (Nev.) Record.]

At Pioche, the other day, some ladies expressed a desire to inspect the workings of the Raymond mine, and, accordingly, were gallantly escorted into the lower depths by Mr. Andrews, the foreman. After satisfying their curiosity, the conversation turned upon the means of egress, and the fatigue and danger of climbing the ladders with which the shaft is furnished; whereupon one of the fair visitors said that she believed she could climb the ladder herself. After some badinage Mr. Andrews promised the lady that he would present her with a handsome silk dress if she climbed from one of the levels to another alone, a perpendicular height of 200 feet. The challenge was no sooner made than accepted, and the dauntless lady climbed the ladder for the specified 200 feet, a task that few men except miners would care to undertake. Mr. Andrews is now of the opinion that if instead of 200 the ladder had been 1,000 feet in length, the lady would have climbed it if there was to be found a silk dress on reaching the top.

A RUINED NOBLEMAN.

The descendant of "the great Marlborough, the hero of Blenheim," has been irretrievably ruined at the gaming-table in London. The rumor has long been current that wholesale disaster had overtaken one of the old historic families of England, but it was only very recently that the report was confirmed and the ruin located at Marlborough House. It is said that the present Duchess lost £600,000 at one sitting. The sale of the family jewels, historical emblems, and all the great property in Dorsetshire and elsewhere is already advertised in the London papers. Blenheim Palace will be alone saved from the general wreck, but this has already been closed in all probability to remain so until another generation has come, and the law of entail has restored the ancient splendor of the House of Marlborough. The Duke has already sold his town-house, and the remainder of his life will be passed in voluntary exile on the European continent far removed from the scene of his dame's glory and —ruin.

[For The Post.]

ONLY A BEGGAR.

Only a beggar, resting alone
In silence and rags by that moss-covered stone,
The sun in its splendor
Gives glances half-tender
To him, poor, unknown.
"Only a vagrant," but whisper the word,
For all men can feel when soul-chords are stirred.

Only a beggar wrecked on the shore,
Of beautiful hopes that come nevermore,
Away in the vanished,
Are dreams that are banished
As visions of yore.
Only a beggar; he turned to'ard the hill
Where slumber the dead in the church-yard still.

Only a beggar but ah! see him now,
With loose-folded hands, and uncovered brow,
He kneels as if praying:
Oh! God he is saying,
Some love words,—a vow.
It must be her who sleeps 'neath that tomb,
That smiles in its wealth of May's purest bloom.

Only a beggar: I will list to his prayer,
The words that he speaks fall soft on the air
I hear him say slowly:
"Oh! vision all holy;
Come near,—it is there.
Oh! Mary my wife the years have been long
Since I heard your sweet voice in lullaby song."

"I'm only a beggar, deserted by friends
I wonder sometimes if life ever ends,
Oh! darling in Heaven;
To you it was given,
To make all amends.
I'm only a beggar, and you are at rest,
With the child we loved on your peaceful breast."

Only a beggar; but stay your rude feet,
—He falls on that grave 'mong blossoms so sweet,
I see he is dying.—
Hush! he is crying,
To her who will greet,
Only a beggar! dead and alone'
In Heaven perhaps he was not unknown.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

TONIC FOR FOWLS.

It is a good plan to keep on hand the preparation of sulphate of iron, so often recommended by experienced poultry men. It is frequently useful in the poultry yard, and is thought, in a measure, to ward off some of the ailments to which fowls are subject. It is a useful tonic during the moulting season, and a great benefit to fowls in cold winter weather. During summer, it serves as a disinfectant, keeping the drinking vessels from becoming soured or foul. Its constant use in the water is not, however, to be commended since, by such a course, its efficiency in cases of real need would be less marked.

Several formulas have been given for preparing the solution, so as to have it in convenient form at all times. Some of these make the solution too weak. The following will be found to be right, and the proportions being all in "ones" the formula is easily remembered: In one gallon of warm water dissolve one pound of sulphate of iron, (copperas), and then add one ounce of sulphuric acid. Put the mixture into a jug, from which it may be used as needed. To one quart of drinking water add one teaspoonful of the solution. It gives to the water a rusty appearance and a pungent taste. A preparation of very nearly the same proportions as the above has long been known as the "Douglass mixture," from having first been published by Mr. John Douglass, when superintendent of the Wolseley Aviaries.—[Cor. Prairie Farmer.

THE PROSPECT FOR HONEY.

The spring has been a very wet one in this and many other portions of the South. While blossoms were at the height of their fragrance, the rains and winds kept them from reaping the usual harvest vouchsafed by them. After they had passed away other flowers came in bloom, but frequent rain and high winds still kept them from the fields. The past ten days has been more favorable for gathering, however, and they are busy at work on white clover, which is blooming profusely. As a natural result of this backwardness, many stands have perished for want of sufficient stores to supply the young brood. During brood-rearing, bees are very heavily taxed to find sufficient forage; and unless they are watched, the result is apt to place the profits on the wrong side of your balance sheet. It may not be too late to advise our readers to give their bees a close inspection, and if they are not doing well, feed them a syrup consisting of one pint of water to four pounds of sugar—just left on the stove long enough to boil—every evening until they are out of danger. Lay an old comb on top of the frames—if you have no feeder—and pour the syrup on it.—[Moon's Bee World.

CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

In the general and very commendable desire to grow a greater variety of crops, the sweet potato, both for family use and for market should not be overlooked.

Formerly it was supposed that this could not be successfully grown except in the Southern States. Now we know it is successfully cultivated in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is desirable to select rather light, warm land, quite fertile, but not made so by coarse manure. For inexperienced cultivators, we advise the purchase of the plants rather than growing these, so there need be no excuse that plants have not been grown. They may be set in the latter of May or first part of June. There is no advantage in having them set before the ground is well warmed.

There are some advantages in hill culture, but very good results can be had by growing them in ridges made by throwing two furrows in well fined earth together with a plow, and finishing the work, if necessary, with a hoe. The most convenient mode of setting them we have ever found is by using a trowel. A plant is taken in one hand, the trowel is inserted at a slight angle from the perpendicular, slightly lifted, and the plant thrust in to such a depth that the crown would be covered with earth, and should be slightly pressed down with the hands. In setting a small quantity the evening had better be selected, and when the soil is moist is a desirable time. The roots of the plants may be wet at setting, if the earth is dry.

The after culture is very simple; simply keeping the surface loose and keeping down all weeds are all that is needed. If there is much tendency to rooting of the vines, they may be occasionally lifted.—[Western Rural.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

I will give you our method, which we used without a single failure. Break up about a peck of corn cobs in a kettle, and cover them about an inch deep with water, boil two hours, and give about a pint of the liquid three times a day. If the calf is taken from the cow and taught to drink, it is only necessary to put the cob tea with his milk. If allowed to go with the cow, a bottle must be used to turn it down his throat after having his milk, which should not be very much in quantity, until cured of disease.—[Cor. Mirror and Farmer.

THE BESSEMER STEAMSHIP.

The truth has now come out about the Bessemer, and it appears to be in several respects a hopeless failure. At first it was very much puffed by the newspaper reporters, who were hospitably feasted by the proprietors; but the facts that she was an unmanageable boat and that the swinging saloon was a delusion could not long be concealed. It is said that her habit of running a muck at piers and other harbor constructions is due to an improved steering apparatus of a novel kind, but this is a sort of improvement which would be more appreciated in a battering-ram than in a peaceful passenger-ship. It has been suggested that it should be purchased by the Admiralty for the purposes of naval warfare. The probability is that the swinging-saloon will be given up as a bad job. Its weight sinks the vessel too deep in the water, and besides it does not control the worst motions of the tossing sea. There can be no doubt, however, that, apart from what was to have been its chief feature, it is a very commodious and handsomely-decorated boat, and at least superior to the ordinary craft which ply between France and England.—[London Letter.

VARIETIES.

THE Prussian Government has made an appropriation for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture and stock breeding.

MRS. COBB, of Illinois, has left her husband because he gets corned so often. He says that 'tis because she wants him to shell out too frequently.

"LAMB'S wool" was once a famous liquor with common people of the South. It was made of ale and roasted apples, the pulp of the apples being worked up with the ale till the whole drank smooth.

A VICKSBURG negro woman was told that the price of sea lions had risen. "De Laud only knows what's to become of poor folks," she exclaimed, "when the nessumsaries of life am riz clean out of reach."

THOMPSON is not going to ask any more conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hog's head, and she said there was none. He says that is not the right answer.

AN exchange suggests that if you want to see a man struggling to do several things at once, just watch him trying to put on his overcoat and rubbers and yet keep his head bowed while the minister is pronouncing the benediction.

SAID a nine-year-old Brooklyn girl at the supper table the other evening: "Pa, I heard you wondering this morning what the Beecher jury would say. I don't care what they say. My mind is made up."

SAID a saucy Rochester beauty to a foppish fellow who bored her with his compliments: "Your presence and conversation are vastly agreeable, and what is remarkable your attractiveness doesn't seem to depend upon brains at all."

AMID all the diamonds and patrician beauties of a Royal drawing-room, recently, the most conspicuous being in the throng was a young Australian girl of 17, who wore no jewel but her own incomparable beauty. She is a Miss Annie Gray.

"MY friend," said a seedy person to an acquaintance at the ferry, "I wish you would loan me two cents to cross the ferry; I hain't got a dollar in the world." "Well I would like to know," was the reply, "what difference it makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world which side of the river he is on."

TWO bronze pillars, which have been placed, one on either side of the main entrance to the new Masonic Temple in New York, weigh 3,000 pounds each. They are said to be very finely cast, their ornamentation being, of course, according to the prescribed rules of the Masonic Order.

THE pollution of rivers in England by the manufactories along their banks has become a serious matter. Chemical works and dye houses are the worst poisoners of the water. A man who fell into the river at Bradford died from swallowing some of the liquid. The Clyde is described as emitting malarious effluvia, the Mersey as almost unbearable in its stench, and the Bourne as thick and yellow. The few fish that live in these streams are unfit for food. English sanitarians are trying to devise some plan for rendering sewage and refuse innocuous.

EXTRACT from a young lady's diary: "What are these thoughts that surge across my heart and wildly palpitate in every crevice of my brain? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I really what I seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have re-read "Don Juan" to-day. Ah, alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the most of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some such crowned youth, who — Here papa called out, "If you don't come down to dinner it will be postponed till to-morrow." Coarse idea! I was obliged to go, for many reasons."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 5, 1875.

GRANT voted the Democratic ticket until he was elected President. Hartranft's first Republican vote was for himself, and now comes Rawle another renegade Democrat. No wonder M'Clure wanted one Republican on the ticket.

THE Lancaster Convention favored the equalization bounties. How does the great and good Ulysses stand on that question? How about his veto of the equalization bill in March last? Was this one of the brilliant acts of his calcium light Administration? Ring organs will please answer at their earliest convenience.

THERE was a great mistake made in the preliminaries nominating Hartranft for Governor. A special dispensation should have been granted, permitting Hon. George O. Evans, Ring Martyr, to attend the Lancaster Convention and present Hartranft's name in a neat and brilliant speech. That would have insured the Governor a good send off.

THE Gazette says that the Third Term resolution "is in accord with our suggeston." The following is the Gazette's suggestion in its issue of Monday, May 24:

Allow the Third Term question to be settled when the proper time arrives.

Well, we presume that the Convention came as near allowing the matter to be settled in the future as it could after referring to it at all. And thus the Gazette gets the credit of foreshadowing the platform.

ALL the necessary preparations for an extensive Indian war are now being made at Washington. Every possible insult is being heaped upon the Indians now in Washington—insults that are wholly unnecessary, notwithstanding the general worthlessness of the Indian character. The times are propitious for a wholesale Indian war. General Meigs goes to Europe and the Quartermaster's Department is left in charge of the Ingalls-Babcock Ring. An Indian war would be a godsend to this Ring. There would be millions in it.

THE parade of the Knights Templar Thursday was one of the finest affairs of the kind that ever came off in this city and reflects the highest credit upon those having it in charge. Although the number of Knights was not perhaps as large as many anticipated, it made up in all other essentials, so that there was not the slightest disappointment. The splendid appearance of the Knights was everywhere commented upon, as well as the exact precision of all their evolutions. With all the principal streets gaily decorated, the splendid bands discoursing sweet music, and the marching ranks of the Knights, Pittsburgh was yesterday indeed a gala city.

A GREAT many eastern journals have been making slighting remarks about Governor Hardin, of Missouri, for recommending his people to pray for a deliverance from the grasshopper scourge, and we have noticed some few of the extreme Radical type that insisted that under no circumstances would the prayers of a Democratic Governor or constituency be heard. On Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night a beating rain fell over all the afflicted portion of Missouri, and from reports almost literally swept the pest out of existence. The antagonists of the prayer test, and especially those who base their antagonism on partisan grounds will find food for reflection in th is case.

THE milk-and-water resolution on the Third Term is almost, if not quite, equivalent to a declaration in its favor and was drawn so as to hit if Grant fails in getting another nomination, and miss if he secures it. The resolution simply admits that Grant is a candidate for a Third Term, and is too weak and cowardly to declare against his personal ambition. The Ring managers themselves say that it means nothing and was intended to mean nothing, and was only thrown out as a tub to the rural whale. But even were it sincere, it will do the Ring no good. Its managers have denied the Third Term scheme up to the present, and their action is too late to clear their own skirts of the contamination. In the mean time Grant goes on plotting for a Third Term, regardless of this milk-and-water resolve.

THE famous palace of Jay Cooke, Ogontz, which cost one million two hundred thousand dollars, was offered recently at auction, but failed to receive a bid. The sum of $350,000 was placed as a limit. The famous building and grounds of the banker Le Grand Lockwood at Norwalk, Conn., have passed into the possession of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company by foreclosure of a mortgage. The building, which is probably the finest private dwelling in America, is constructed of solid blocks of granite, and is finished inside with rosewood, mahogany and cedar of Lebanon. More than fifty kinds of marble are used in the floors, and one door, composed of many hundred kinds of wood, cost $3,000. There are forty acres of grounds and three acres of hothouses. The cost of the building was $1,250,000, and it has recently been offered for sale for $110,000. This does resemble a shrinkage in real estate.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Perhaps the most carefully prepared exposition of the anomalous condition of the Republican party as it stands at the present time, is to be found in the address of the Union League of Philadelphia to the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. It opens with an acknowledgment of the fact that "for the first time in many years the State has been carried by our political opponents," and indicating that this has encouraged the Democrats so much that "they look for further gains in November." We think that this statement is true; and that it is logical on the part of the Democrats to anticipate that very result. We partly coincide with the following statement:

Complaint exists, but it is not against the doctrines of the Republican party. It is only against some of the MEN to whom the administration of affairs has lately been entrusted and who have by their reckless conduct brought odium and defeat upon the whole organization.

There can be no question that complaint exists, for it has become too general to be ignored; and there are too many proofs daily transpiring of the utter rottenness of the administration to leave a hope of further concealment; but the distinction above made between the MEN and certain "doctrines" of Republicanism, does not strike Democrats precisely as it may strike certain Republicans. The Republican organization has not only spawned these men upon the community, but they have sustained them in their outrages; and only now, when the Supreme disgust of the country has thoroughly alarmed the Republican leaders, do they come forward, at the eleventh hour, to denounce these Republican practices. Only the other day these very men of the Union League were blatant supporters, both of the culprits and of their actions. In what immediately follows, we are sure that every honest voter will fully concur:

A wholesome disgust with this condition of affairs has caused a large number of our citizens to conclude that the mere promulgation of a platform is of secondary importance, and that it ought not to insure the success and atone for the demerit of incapable or corrupt men using it only to credit and support themselves.

A large number of citizens will go even further; and declare, that neither by platform; nor in any other way, can the corrupt thing be placed in control of the State of Pennsylvania, or of the Union; but that it must retire, and bewail its iniquity in sackcloth and ashes; and, at some future period it may rise, Phœnix like, with a different kind of men, and different principles, before it can again be trusted.

This address of the League, is sensible, temperate, and firm; and we think well calculated to promote the object kept in view by those who prepared it; namely to prevent the total disintegration of the Republican party; though it may have come rather late to secure that end. If it effects the more immediate object of the League, by the nomination of better men in their primaries, it will be a gain for the public. Nothing could be more convincing of the fact that the people are tired of the demogogues and political thieves. The League finally warns the politicians against attempting to continue the Ring rule which now prevails, and concludes with this resolution:

RESOLVED. That if, in defiance of the wishes of the great body of the Republican party, the conventions shall nominate persons of doubtful fitness or suspected integrity, the Union League will not hesitate to condemn such action, and it will adopt such measures as will in its judgement secure the defeat of such nominees. The responsibility in such a case will rest on those who, for the gratification of personal ends, persist in defying the popular will.

This is good, wholesome talk; not shilly shally, or roundabout; but right to the point. The wise members of the League have had their eyes opened; they perceive that the people are awake, and that they are aroused to the knowledge of the thousand Republican impositions which have been put upon them, not only in Washington, but in Pennsylvania, and especially in the city of Philadelphia; hence they make bold to say thus openly that they will surely repudiate the appointment of the low and dishonest class of men whom the party has heretofore kept in power; letting the responsibility for the failure of the Republican party in the coming contest—which they wisely foresee, rest where it belongs; viz with the rogues who now manipulate the party in that Radical-ridden city. So let it be.

We have but a word to add, to this effect; that had the members of the Union League repudiated the rascality of their party, as they do now, about six years sooner, they might have had a more honest government in Philadelphia some years ago; and they might have strengthened the hands of the honest men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, and saved us some millions of indebtedness, and a world of municipal corruption. We are glad to hail the Union League as friendly to the supremacy of several Democratic principles.

PLOTTING AMONG THE DRY BONES.

The city of Philadelphia has long been famous on account of its newspapers. Like their houses, they are plenty, in number, and yet remarkable for their sameness; being distinguished by a sort of natural conservatism, derived perhaps from the original impress of the friendly origin of this rectangular metropolis under the quiet auspices of William Penn. Some years have elapsed since it had a live Democratic journal which could command the attention of the country John Norval, among the Democrats, and Joseph R. Chandler, among the Whigs, were the last of the real racy political editors of the Quaker City. Since their days, we have had no first-class political newspapers in Philadelphia, save the Age, conducted by the late Colonel Biddle. The others seem to have simmered down to be little more than passing echoes, in the political world, of the ponderous New York dailies. Forney's Press has had more sparkle; but not enough of solid intellectual pabulum to elevate it to the highest plane, which a leading political newspaper should occupy. Nor has there been a high-toned first-class literary daily in Philadelphia since the demise of the old National Gazette which took the lead for years under the auspices of Robert Walsh, who was indeed a model literary editor.

The Age an able Democratic newspaper for some years, and which only recently gave up the ghost, partook too much of the editorial tameness; after the decease of Col. Biddle, and which appears to be characteristic of the place. Occasionally, in the Philadelphia journals, we might find spicy articles, and almost always the editorials are well written; but not one journal has had vim enough to keep up a vigorous sustained fire, in advocacy of sound governmental principles, and condemnation of political evils which have spread like a nightmare over the land.

All of a sudden, we have a terrible rattling among the dry bones, and we are startled into attention by the lively editorials of the Times, the new daily, which, in "Independent" harness, arraigns the evil-doers; sparing neither Republicans nor Democrats. In the warfare which the Times has recently inaugurated in the quiet old city, we think we see a timely introduction of new editorial life: preliminary to the Centennial Celebration of next year.

It is just what was needed; and we hope to see the same spirit or an approach to it gradually infused into other Philadelphia journals. The task of rejuvenating, reinvigorating, and nationalizing the cozy old dailies of Philadelphia, is heaculean; but we trust it will succeed. All honor to the editor who has had the courage to undertake it. As long as the Times condemns public rascality, and adheres to the requirements and restrictions of the national and State Constitutions, it will be Democratic enough to suit all honest voters.

THEN AND NOW.

In the olden time, in the early days of our Democratic Government, about a century ago, there were political leaders, whom the people trusted to do their thinking and their governmental work generally, with a deserved confidence that they would to the best of their ability conform their public acts to the public good. Our ancestors were not immaculate; but as a rule they were true men, such as fair constituents ought to trust. Exceptional rascals there were, even then, whom the people had honored; but they were exceptional. Now, political rascals and political rascality in public places, and among trusted public servants, is no longer an exceptional thing, it is the normal condition of our country. Radical corruption stalks over the land and the most cunning tricksters have become the wire-workers of parties, the controllers of the public purse; and largely of public wants.

There can be no question of the fact, but there may be much diversity of opinion respecting the cause or causes, and the remedy. It surely cannot be ascribable wholly to the introduction of the Democratic principle of self government; for the truth is, that the continued existence of the present political system which has been foisted upon the American people during the past ten years, would be the absolute destruction of the Democratic principle, and the substitution of something worse than the old feudal system. It is not then the principle of Democracy which is to blame for the general demoralization of the leading politicians of our day; it is the very opposite, political selfishness. The basic idea of Democratic government is, that the people may be untrammelled, and have free play to help themselves, by honest labor; with the mutual guarantee which would insure mutual protection for all. Our government began in that way, and so long as it continued in the upright path, it was a truly Democratic, and a noble government. Now it is on a very different path; and it is no longer a noble government. It is no longer the people's government.

Dishonest prevaricating, double dealing, cold-blooded politicians have obtained possession of our government, and transformed us into a nation of serfs, subject to the will of Rulers. They are indeed Rulers! And yet does it not seem preposterous to talk about Rulers, in a Democracy?

Human nature is no different now from what it was long before the Declaration of Independence; and what it may be centuries hence—and even during the coming glorious centennial; but the opportunities for the gratification of the selfish principle have been so overwhelmingly great, that many of our people have been carried away from all propriety, following heedlessly the reckless course laid down by the men who have worked themselves into the national offices.

It is the crucial test of the strength of the Democratic principle; but it is one which it can surely stand. We may not soon get back to the honest government which we had originally; nevertheless, we must try. As a people we are bound by every consideration to put an end to the sad state of public affairs which Radicalism has introduced. We must attend the primaries, select only honest men, and make honesty an essential qualification for every officer, great and small.

The people cannot do this, then Democracy is indeed a failure; but they can do it; and they are doing it. It is the inherent love of honesty and above board dealing, that is turning away many good men from the modern Republicanism which has put ou country into such terrible straits. Men naturally turn now to that political party which is eminently the party of the people, and for the people. The party that sticks to the Constitution, stands up for the right, and means just what it says. Such is the Democratic party. With this party again in power, popular rights will be again respected, and demagogues may take a back seat.

CHANGING FRONT.

The late Ring Convention at Lancaster made a desperate effort to change front, and profit by the experiences of last year. But the attempt is a failure. Last year the Ring press declared in the most vociferous tones that local and municipal affairs had nothing whatever to do with State and general politics, and they charged the Democracy with unfairness in making municipal robbery and Ring extravagance an element in the contest. But with all the protestations of the Ring, the people did make municipal rascality and extravagance an element in the contest, and the Ring was badly defeated at the polls.

This year the Ring makes a change of front, hoping to deceive the voters by pretending to be the enemies of municipal Ring extravagance. With this view they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

The author of this resolution no doubt congratulated himself that he had done something astonishing—nor was he mistaken. He charges his party in the State campaign with the crimes and delinquencies of the two great municipal Rings of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, who have for years, either stolen outright or squandered upon partisan favorites, millions of dollars annually. By this resolution the Ring admit that municipal robbery and extravagance are a State issue. Having admitted this, they shall not blink it when they realize their position. That resolution loaded Messrs. Hartranft and Rawle down with the great water-works jobs of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The confiscation of people's property by Ring schemes of street improvements.

They will have to shoulder the quadrupled debts and trebled taxes of Ring-ridden and publican-harassed Pittsburgh, and the countless grabbings of the "Mysterious Pilgrims", of Philadelphia. There can be no shuffling in the case. For years, through fraud and partisan bigotry, Democrats have been excluded from all offices of profit, trust and responsibility in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, while all the offices have been filled with Ring Radicals of the straitest sect—the "Mysterious Pilgrims" in Philadelphia and the Steelonians of Pittsburgh, a band of patriots whose roots lay hold on the foundations of City Hall, and whose branches extend through all the suburbs.

The Democrats have nothing to answer for in connection with these confessed and astonishing and confessed municipal robberies. The Ring, who set up the Radical State candidates and drew the resolution, will have to answer to the indictment written by themselves. They have entered a plea of guilty, but they shall not be permitted to act as judges in the final disposition of the case. It would only be natural for them to remit sentence. The people will pass sentence upon the culprits in November next. Well may the Gazette exclaim in the dire agony of apprehension upon reading the resolution:

The resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State are under Republican control; and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy.

Who are the "enemy" spoken of by the Gazette? The tax-ridden people of Pittsburgh—the men whose property is being confiscated in high taxes and assessments to meet the demands of this insatiate Ring. And the Gazette will find them to be an enemy to be feared.

THE following is from the Gazette of yesterday:

The resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State are under Republican control; and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take into consideration municipal governments in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy.

No one knows this better than the Gazette itself. It knows that the knife will go into its own vitals if used. As "city printer" of Pittsburgh, in direct violation of law, the Gazette would furnish a splendid opportunity to develop municipal extravagance. To-day it is drawing large sums of money from the Treasury in direct and palpable violation of the Wallace act, and by the connivance of the Ring in Councils. Were the city printing given out as the law requires, it would cost less than half that is now being paid.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO —AND 1876.

Some of our contemporaries claim that the great battle for party supremacy which comes off in 1876, is to be settled by the result this fall in Ohio, others contend that as of old—as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union. These views may be partly right; but we think they might be somewhat amended. We think the chances are decidedly in favor of Democratic success in both of these States, not only this year, but for years to come. Public opinion seems to be so set upon a reform in the State and National management of our affairs, that there are no reasonable grounds for assuming any thing else than a popular verdict at the polls next fall to that effect, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In that case, as a matter of course, "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," will again be true.

There has been an immense amount of Republican figuring, and numbers of political formulas fulminated recently to account for the wonderful change which has taken place in more than half the States in the Union, from Radical Republicanism to Democracy; undertaking to show how very popular Republicanism still is with the people; and that by so many votes being added here, and so many subtracted there, and provided there are no divisions in the ranks, &c., all the losses of the past few years may be retrieved, and triumphant Republican majorities be once more the thing. Addition, division, and silence, cannot do all this; there must be, the Republicans allege some caucausing, some primary manipulations, and some men of the right stripes put in nomination; then the Republican goose will hang high, and all will be lovely, and all these States which are now Democratic will be again under the beautiful rule of Radicalism.

We believe what is reasonable, and in accordance with common sense, but we cannot give credence to such stuff as this. The causes which have led the people to repudiate the present Administration are too great and too notorious to be removed by platforms, sentimental views, or Republican promises. The corruption which is inherent in the whole Republican system, is cancerous, and can only be extirpated by the knife of Democracy, which will surely be applied in nearly every State.

The success of the Democratic party in 1876, is by no means dependent on one or two particular States. Local events and circumstances might throw this or that State temporarily into the hands of the repudiated party; but if we are right in the general view, that the masses of our citizens, everywhere, are fairly aroused to a knowledge of the true condition of the country, the general result next year is just as certain as anything can be in the future in connection with American politics.

The duty of the Democracy is to keep the truth before the people concerning the political wickedness and extravagance of the miserable factions and Rings which have so long and so ruinously controlled our government, State and national, and to frown upon every attempt to perpetuate such wretched and costly systems of government. It matters very little what the Republican party may now do, or attempt to do, to save themselves.

Whether Third Termism is repudiated, or whether it is endorsed. Whether Grant is a candidate, or whether it is Blaine, or Morton, or Conkling, or Butler. Whether Hartranft is a Grant or an anti-Grant man. These are matters of interest—of local, sectional, personal interest, among Republicans, which they may, if they can, settle to their own satisfaction. The revolution goes on, just the same. The people generally having come to the conclusion that they have had enough of the overbearing teachings and doings of these Republicans, there is no possible combination of Republicans which can count game against the solid will of our people. However, therefore, certain Republican journals may comfort themselves with little calculations about saving this or that particular State, they may as well look the whole matter squarely in the face, and accept the inevitable. Democratic organization of the American government in 1776—Democratic, resuscitation in 1876.

HERE is a resolution offered in the Lancaster Convention by Gen. Campbell, of Cambria county, which was not published in the Ring organs of this State:

Resolved. That we humbly indorse and approve the general policy of President Grant's administration of the Government, believing the same to have been wise and dictated by a spirit of lofty patriotism and devotion to the principles of the Republican party; that the unjust aspersions attempted to be cast upon the character of the President by his enemies, through their persistent and oft-repeated assertion of a desire on his part to secure a nomination for a Third Term, are without foundation in fact, an unjust reflection upon the patriotic character of the President, and an insult to the people who have honored him with their confidence and suffrages, and we utterly deny and repudiate any intention upon the part of the Republican party to set aside that time-honored precedent established by the Father of his Country, which has become as sacred to the American people as the Constitution itself.

This is very "humble" and loyal and ought have been passed. This would have set the President right, and he no doubt would have been pleased with a "humble endorsement." As it is, Grant feels that he has been insulted.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. ASA PACKER has been appointed chairman of the centennial standing committee on finance.

A CONVENTION of cashiers of the leading banks of the country is called for the 20th of July next, at Saratoga.

A PROPOSITION to abolish imprisonment for debt has just been rejected by the Constitutional Convention of Missouri.

MINNEAPOLIS is troubled with incendiaries, and all the insurance companies threaten to withdraw from the city.

THE Cincinnati Commercial considers it "a waste of time to speak of Minister Washburne's name in connection with the next Presidency."

IT is remarked as singular that no Southern outrages have been reported since Attorney-General Pierrepont took the helm at the Department of Justice.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who has just returned from the Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration speaks very cheerfully of the improved condition of affairs in North Carolina.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says that according to the official returns, the crusade movement in Ohio does not appear to have caused any falling off in the production of the breweries and distilleries in that State.

HERE is the kindly way in which the Mecklenburg centennial is alluded to by the Washington Republican (organ): "The Mecklenburg centennial fraud is celebrated by a number of rebels and ex-rebels to-day."

IN the Nebraska Constitutional Convention a proposition is under discussion, with a probability of its incorporation into the new Constitution, submitting to a direct vote of the people the election of United States Senator.

BY a recent decision of the Court of Claims, Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, sons of the great Illinois Senator, receive an award for $259,000 for 1,457 bales of cotton siezed on the Mississippi plantation belonging to Mrs. Douglass by the federal forces.

UNDER the provisions of the new License law in Massachusetts the city of Haverhill, through its Mayor and Common Council, has decided to grant but a single license. The important question now pending is, who shall have this monopoly of the retail liquor business?

THE change in the postal laws, effected by the Forty-third Congress for the benefit of the express companies, has seriously diminished the income of the Department upon third-class mail matter, and the Postmaster-General will recommend a repeal of the injurious amendments.

THE Pennsylvania Republicans are a logical crowd. They approve the administration of Grant as "among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country," and then turn around and say that they don't want any more of his achievements.—Courier-Journal.

THE Democrats of Iowa have united with the Liberal Republican and anti-mononoly elements, and called a State Convention to meet at Des Moines on June 14. The call invites "Democrats, Liberals, anti-monopolists, and all others opposed to the Republican party as at present organized" to send delegates.

A RECENT Washington letter mentions that Patterson, of South Carolina, was whining a few days ago. Bristow had kept him waiting in an ante-room a whole forenoon, "receiving heads of bureaus and damn newspaper men all the time, and when he did see me he treated me more like an interloper than a United States Senator."

IN his speech to the Sioux chiefs yesterday General Grant remarked: "I want to see them well provided for in such way that arrangements will have to be respected by my successor, and other administrations in the future." This is the first time the President has admitted that he would have a successor in office. Perhaps he is weakening on the Third Term.—Courier-Journal.

THE prospects of Vice-President Wilson for the Presidency were thought last year to be very good. But his friends in Massachusetts now admit that he has no chance. He absolutely ruined his case by working for the bill to equalize soldiers' bounties,—as pure a piece of demagogism as was ever introduced before a legislative body.—Chicago Tribune, Adm.

THE Boston Traveler very coolly says of the Pennsylvania Republican platform:

"A resolution was adopted declaring the Republicans of Pennsylvania firmly and unalterably opposed to the election of any man to the Presidency for a third term, and, to show that this has no special reference to the present incumbent of the office another resolution most heartily commends the administration of President Grant."

IN a conversation with a representative of the Cincinnati Commercial a few days ago Governor Allen, of Ohio, said: "I entered political life in 1834. Of fifty-two United States Senators then living I am to-day the only survivor. I do not seek office. If the people demand of me the sacrifice of my ease, I am at their service. If I am called to the government, as God is my searcher and anchor, I shall administer it with honesty and independence."

A COMMITTEE appointed for the purpose by the Connecticut Legislature has now under consideration three important constitutional amendments. By the first, municipalities are prohibited from subscribing to the stock of any railway or private corporation. The second vests in the General Assembly the power, by a two-thirds vote, to restore the privileges of an elector convicted of crime. The third extends to six years the terms of minor judges.

SAYS the Springfield Republican: "With Charles Francis Adams and Lamar for orators, with Sherman and Joe Johnson to boss the military and fire-works, our Centennial Fourth promises to be the biggest national love-feast in history. That is just what it ought to be, too. Let the Republican Senate send down a universal amnesty bill to the Democratic House next December, and the promise becomes a certainty."

THE Papal Envoys left New York, on Wednesday morning. They will stop at Washington two days, and then continue their journey to Chicago. Thence they will start for Cincinnati, at which place they will be received by the Catholic organizations of the city and escorted to the residence of Archbishop Purcell. They will arrive at Milwaukee June 2, and present the pallium to Archbishop Henni the following day.

IN a letter from Secretary Fish to Governor Smith, of Georgia, a few days ago, the old "test oath" was by mistake enclosed as the one to be subscribed to by the Centennial Commissioner from that state. Governor Smith replied very sharply that, were the oath insisted on, the people of Georgia would decline to participate in the exposition. The forwarding of the proper oath by Secretary Fish has rectified the matter.

INTELLIGIBLE but remarkably cautious is the following resolution which the Republican convention of Montgomery County, Ohio, adopted on Tuesday: "Recognizing that the so-called third issue is a Democratic invention to plague the Republican party, and appreciating the fact that President Grant has never given any reason to justify a suspicion that he desires a nomination for a third term in the President, we yet also recognize the fact that agitation of the subject has excited popular apprehension, and has prejudiced the Republican party. Therefore, we, representatives of the Republican party of Montgomery County, while expressing our confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of Pnesident Grant, and admiration for his great public service, nevertheless feel that it is for the interest of the Republican party to respectfully recommend to the Republican State Convention the adoption of a resolution against the third-term principle. And we request that this declaration be presented to the Convention, and be referred to the committee on platform, with a request to incorporate it in that instrument."

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

A SPICY TALK BETWEEN COL. M'CLURE AND O. J. DICKEY—A RADICAL ELECTION JUDGE ADDS FIVE THOUSAND TO HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY — HARTRANFT CLUB MEMBERS AND THE "MYSTERIOUS PILGRIMS" ATTEND A NEGRO BALL—THEY HUG THE DUSKY BELLES.

From a very full and interesting report of the doings at Lancaster, during the session of the Radical State Convention, we take the following from the Intelligencer of that city:

Dickey—"Hallo, Aleck, what are you doing here? We have read you out of the party long ago."

McClure—"I came up to see that you put a Republican on the ticket."

D.—"Never you fear, we'll 'get a ticket made and elect it too.

McC.—"You might do so if Strang would be nominated."

D.—"We'll find a Republican."

McC.—"Who will it be?"

D.—"Isn't Shoemaker a Republican, or Coleman?"

McC.—"Coleman does not mean anything."

D.—"The Lancaster county delegates will go for him."

McC.—"They dare not, the party who own them won't let them."

D.—"Frank Eshleman says they will. There are men in that delegation who will do as they please."

McC.—"They will make themselves very unpopular if they do. The work of this convention is fixed. Its candidates are named and they will be elected."

D.—"What have you against Hartranft?"

McC.—"Nothing personally and even in the campaign of 1872 I said nothing against his personal honesty, but he is controlled by men who by that control can make him do anything, pardon thieves or anything else."

D.—"He has used the pardoning power less than any governor we have ever had."

McC.—"That may be, but he has abused it in cases. I know why thieves have been pardoned, for what purpose I dare not tell, but I know that the rod has been held over him to make him do things at which his nature revolts. He will be weighed down in this fight by the ring and by the fact that there is no Republican on the ticket. His own first Republican vote was cast for himself."

D.—"It does not lie in your mouth, Aleck, to say anything about his Republicanism. You are responsible for him. You and Andy Curtin forced him upon the Convention first for Auditor General when we had a majority of the delegates in the State elected for Jack Heistand."

McC.—"Thad Stevens had a hand in it."

D.—"Yes, you and Curtin and Thad Stevens did it, and it does not lie in your mouth to say anything against his Republicanism."

McC.—"Well, you might put one Republican on the ticket."

D.—"What would you do for it if we did?"

McC.—"Would Strang be nominated, and the Times would give him an earnest outspoken and enthusiastic support; because he is one of the few men in the Republican party in this State who has a clear title to himself, who can call his soul his own. Besides, I would always rather support a Republican than a Democrat."

D.—"How about the rest of the ticket?"

McC.—"I'll not say anything about that."

D.—"Well, we elected Hartranft before in spite of a bitter fight and we'll do again?"

McC.—"Well, I am thinking that before the fall elections are over the Republican party will wish it had the support of the Times. Besides, Hartranft will not have Mr. English, who is here now a member of this convention, as President of the Board of Return Judges to add 5,000 to his majority in Philadelphia with a single stroke of his pen."

D.—"We did not need them."

McC.—"But it was done. 5,000 with one stroke of the pen."

D.—"Then it was a useless expenditure of the ink."

McC.—"Well, we'll see what a Republican ticket without a Republican on it will do for the Presidential battle of 1876."

THE NEGRO BALL.

The colored folks of the city took a vantage of the presence of the convention to hold a ball in the second story of Fulton Hall. All the young mokes of the city were there in best clothes and a large number of flesh colored belles. As the members of the Hartranft club came down from Franke's a number of them dropped in, the managers shrewdly taxing the fifty cents each for admission and ten cents each for the privilege of a waltz with the damsels fair. The floor was soon cleared of the colored beaux, the white hatted and gilt badged brethren faom Philadelphia quite eclipsing them in attraction. About midnight our reporter looked in upon the scene. A gallant Pilgrim clasping a buxom wench in his strong arms led the dance and other of his band with dusky partners followed in the many labyrinths. Shouts of "I'm so happy, sister," and ejaculations of "dear brudder," arose above the music of the fiddles and testified to the general joyousness of the occasion.

Our good friend Yecker, proprietor of the hall, was shocked at the liberty which the white-hatted beaux took with the dusky belles, and protested against their conduct as "eminently improper," but the happy miscegenationists just laughed at him, called him an "old fogy" an "unreconstructed copperhead," and "guessed he hadn't heard of the civil rights bill yet." They jostled him aside and continued their dancing and amorous embraces until the night was well spent, and then went home with the girls in the morning.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A SINGER'S QUESTION.

Is there any tree
For me?
Any one, however low,
Shading cowslips as they grow?
Any tree where I may sit and sing my song,
All day long.

Is there any tree
For me?
Any one, however bare,
With no leaves to crown the hair;
Where, among the branches brown, and rough, and wide,
I may abide?

Is there any tree
For me?
Any one, however small,
In among your cedars tall,
Whence a song may go to reach some human ear,
And to cheer?

Is there any tree
For me?
Any one beneath whose shade
Little children may have strayed,
And will come again to hear a song form me?
Can it be?

Is there any tree
For me?
Any one beside the way
Where poor human hearts may stray,
Yearning just one little helpful song to know,
As they go?
Is there any tree
For me?
Any one in God's wide land,
With the impress of His hand
Showing, "This was meant for singers who can be
Such for me?"

JENNIE HARRISON.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

The correspondent of the London Times at Berlin gives the following account of the grand military review at Potsdam, held on the 11th of May in honor of the Emperor of Russia:

"At half-past 11 the two Emperors mounted their horses, the Emperor Alexandar selecting the famous mare Sedan, which the German Emperor rode on the decisive 21 of September, 1870. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the princes of the royal house joined the Emperor Williams as he emerged from the Stadt Schloss, all the German royal personages being in Russian uniforms, and several Russian guests in German. The Empress and Princesses were at the windows of the palace looking upon the well-known Lustgarten in front. When the Emperor William and suite had passed along the glittering array and taken up position on the left wing, the Emperor Alexander galloped up accompanied by a Russian and German suite, and the German Emperor, leaving his position on the flank, advanced half-way to meet his honored guest, to whom he delivered the usual military report of the day. The two Emperors then passed along the front, riding side by side, while the troops presented arms, and the bands struck up with the customary precision of the Prussian service. After this the troops performed the ceremonial march-past the two Emperors, long files, two deep, moving with the mechanical accuracy of clockwork, and coming on with a regularity and vigor truly imposing marked this part of the display. First marched the First regiment of Foot Guards, in the uniform of Frederick the Great's time with sugar-loaf caps and swallow-tailed coats, trimmed with lace. As this magnificent regiment, preceeded by all the princes attached to it, was passing the royal personages, the German Emperor left his position by his nephew's side, and, drawing his sword, placed himself at the head of the gallant Grenadiers. When he returned, the Emperor Alexander thanked him with a hearty shake of the hand for the courtesy displayed, and immediately reciprocating the compliment led the Alexander Guards past the German Emperor. The Alexander Foot Guards are the Czar's own regiment, who inherited the colonelcy from his father, to whom it had been left by Alexander I. The Lehr Battallion, the Sergeants' Battallion, the Rifles of the Guard, the Life Guards, the Hussars of the Guards, and the First, and Third Uhlans of the Guard closed the grand procession. The march having been performed for a second time in company files and what may be called loose order, the Emperor Alexander rode up to his own regiment, and for some time conversed in a friendly manner with the officers. After this their Majesties proceeded to the Stadt Schloss, well satisfied with the extraordinary skill with which a force of six thousand men had been manœvered in a space scarcely large enough for half that number. At 1 o'clock the two Emperors repaired to the Officers' Club to partake of a luncheon given by the First Foot Guards. There was a separate table for the royalties, the chairs of the two Emperors being placed under the life-size portrait of Frederick William IV."

BIRTHDAY OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing from Teheran, gives the following account of the celebration of the forty-fifth birthday of the Shah of Persia:

"On the evening of Saturday, the 13th of March, the bazaars, shops and some streets were illuminated, and fireworks to the value of 3,000 tomans (£1,200), I was told, were let off. The next day, Sunday, was the forty-fifth anniversary of the Shah's birthday. At noon a salute of forty-five guns were fired, and the Shah held a salam, to which the European legations and everybody of note went. Hussein Khan, the Sipah Salar and Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a state dinner to celebrate the event. The principal members of the several legations and some outsiders were invited for the dinner; the little people and some less important and nondescript personages were asked to go later. The dining room was hardly large enough for the number of people invited. When the dinner guests sat down—at nearly 8 o'clock instead of half-past 6—half a dozen of them at least, Persian Generals in gorgeous, diamond-bedizened uniforms, found no chairs and remained standing. Thereupon they were ordered to go into another room, where they had no dinner at all. One of these unfortunates, however, could not leave the room with the others; he was caught, barricaded, in a corner. There he stood, with his hands abjectly folded, till the dinner was finished—two long, dreary hours; without even a glass of champagne when the Shah's health was drunk. For those who found chairs the dinner went off very well indeed; the wines were better than is usual at Persian dinners, and the cooking was not bad. Fowls had been christened in the menu 'truffled turkeys,' and some anomalies were observable, but that hardly tended to mar the festivities. His Excellency the Austrian Minister, who has been longer at the Persian Court than the other European ministers, proposed the health of the Shah. The Persian band, (under the leadership of a Frenchman) struck up 'God save the Queen.'" Mirza Hussein Khan, the noble host, replied: he said 'he drank to the health of all those European sovereigns who were amicable to Persia;" and the band once more struck up 'God save the Queen.' Whether this was done to compliment the English, who mustered in great force, or whether the band has a preference for the air, I cannot say. The band played pretty fairly some Persian national airs, the Austrian Hymn, the 'Marseillaise,' and many other tunes. A grand display of fireworks closed the entertainment, and everybody except the chairless Generals went away contented. The Shah received by telegraph congratulations from her Majesty the Queen, from the Czar and from the German Emperor. A report of the whole affair, somewhat highly colored, appeared in the Gazette of the 20th instant."

CALIFORNIA DELIGHTS.

There are many nuisances encountered by the farmer in this part of the world which do something to countervail the surpassing loveliness of the climate. Of these ants are one. Frequently food can be preserved only by being suspended in sacks, or placed in cupboards with their legs standing in vessels of water. The native Californians scrape all the grass out of their yards and tramp the ground down hard to keep the ants away. Choppers are sometimes driven from a tree by the amazing multitude and the stench of them. They collect great quantities of grass seed into their holes, leaving the chaff on the surface, and these chaff heaps become quite a resource for stock in the winter. The fleas have given rise to a fashionable folly known as the "California wriggle," which even young ladies practice in the presence of their lovers. In the high mountain regions, strange to say, and around the salty lagoons of the bay, mosquitoes are so intolerably bad that men often wear mosquito bars on their heads. On the portion of the plains overflowed in the wet season, gnats are so thick that many people live for weeks in a smoke, with their hands and faces lacerated by themselves to a bloody blotch. In the coast valleys and the interior basin, ground squirrels swarm in countless hordes, honey-combing all the surface of the earth, and devouring every green thing, unless the farmers make banded war on them with strychnine pot, shot gun, trap, sulphur smoke, water and all conceivable devices. Summer brings a plague of impalpable dust which penetrates even into a watch; winter, a plague of fathomless mud and of miring down—[Atlantic Monthly.

RAISING A KITE STRING.

One day last week, a little boy, who had been standing for some time in front of a drug store, in Baltimore, enviously eyeing a large reel, well provided with "simmy dimmy" twine, as the boys call it, which was fastened to the top of the counter, summoned up courage enough to walk in and ask for a few yards with which to fly his kite. The Doctor bears the reputation of being a good natured man, full of humor, and very fond of the little ones, but the youngster approached him at a time when he was out of his usual mood, and he consequently gave "No" for an answer. The urchin had made up his mind to have some of "that cord" anyhow, and he got it. On Thursday morning the boy entered the store, accompanied by another boy and a dog. Boy No. 2, having placed a bottle upon the counter, demurely asked for five cents worth of "sirup squill and pollygollic," and while the doctor was filling the order boy No. 1 was tying the end of the cord to the dog's tail. When the man of medicine retured to the counter, the reel was flying like fury. The doctor quietly reached for a pallet knife, and, having hung himself over the counter, made a desperate whack at the cranium of the youngster, who, he supposed, was sitting on the floor helping himself. But lo! the boys and the dog "Bouncer" were not there. The doctor having tried in vain to stop his reel, was obliged to give it up on account of the heat it communicated to the palm of his hand. When he reached the door he beheld the boys upon the sidewalk about two blocks off, and "Bouncer" in the middle of the street, going at the rate of forty knots an hour, the string pointing directly to his tail. The reel continued to spin for some time afterward, until it stopped of its own accord.

A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

A practical joker named Edward Cole, near Penn Yan, N. Y., was killed by his brother-in-law, George Pierce, on Thursday night of last week. Cole came home and knocked at the door for a joke. When asked "Whose there?" he answered "Your money, or your life!" Not being admitted, he went to the rear of the house, and pulling of his boots he climbed upon the shed, and effected his entrance through a window. Mr. Pierce who sleeps downstairs, hearing him, cried out, "Don't come into this house or I will kill you." Seizing a butcher knife, he started up-stairs. Mr. Cole all the time keeping silent, stood at the head of the stairs in the dark to receive him. Mr Pierce immediately grappled with the supposed assassin, and during the encounter cut his throat with the butcher knife, severing the jugular vein. The young man exclaimed. "You have killed Edward Cole! My poor wife and children!" and died. Mr. Pierce is about 38 years of age, and one of the best citizens of Yates County. Mr. Cole, his brother-in-law, was younger, also from an excellent family, and of the highest integrity. He and his brother-in law have always been warm intimate friends, and their families greatly attached to each other.

THE Parisians say that they have had enough of the high-heel-boot fashion for ladies. They assert that it flings them too much forward, hurts the spine, and reduces the size of the calf. The doctors recommend the reverse fashion, very low heels indeed, and high soles, for a time, so as to fling the body backward from the hips upward.

SWEET TIME.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When winds breathe low and calm;
And all the earth enchanted seems,
As wrap'd in sweet and blissful dreams
The pulse beats softly, lest a throb
The vision might dispel.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When through the perfumed air
The birds flit lightly, to and fro,
Sing softly, chirp, and twitter low;
As if the brooding wings of peace
Hover'd the new born spring.

Sweet time of apple bloom?
When boughs, fresh garlanded,
Distant woo the bee with rosy lip,
From golden hearts the sweet to sip,
And o'er the sparkling nectar sing,
Their song of full content.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When life its love renews,
And, clasping memory's faithful hand,
Goes through the shadow-haunted land,
Adown that sacred Appian Way
No alien feet may tread,

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When haunting beauty fills
The eager eye, the longing heart,
That worn with storm's and sorrow's smart,
Sees in thy bloom fair prototype
Of an immortal spring.

THE SHIP-WORM.

The world is indebted to M. Quaterfages, the eminent French naturalist, for a knowledge of the life history of the Teredo nivalis, properly called the ship-worm. This destructive little animal makes its home in submerged wood, which it perforates with tubular galleries, where it spends its life alternately tunneling and feeding on the fine raspings or chips it makes. It abounds in the seas, and its ravages are so extensive and so rapidly effected that all submarine structures of wood are liable to be riddled by it unless carefully protected against its operations. Planks and timbers of bridges, piers and ships, that appear outwardly whole and perfect, will often on examination prove to be internally furrowed in every direction and ready to crumble in pieces under the slightest weight. A piece of deal has been found completely riddled in forty days after its immersion. M. Quaterfages relates that a boat raised four months after it had foundered on the coast near Port St. Sebastian was so worm-eaten that it was utterly useless.

The curious part of the Teredo's tunneling is, that, although its galleries may perforate every part of the wood and destroy its entire substance, they never communicate. Some instint informs the little miner when it has reached a furrow hollowed by another individual, and it instantly changes its course and literally worms its way in a new direction. It generally moves with the grain unless it meets with some obstruction.

Early in the eighteenth century the Teredo attacked the dykes of Holland, and for a time threatened to annihilate the country by consuming the piles supporting the sea walls, and thus letting the ocean roll in upon the land. A vast sum of money was expended before the imminent danger was arrested. But protection against the Teredo has been found in iron rust. Timber exposed to its gnawings is rendered safe on being impregnated with oxide of iron. Copper sheathing is employed to protect ships, or the timber is driven full of short, broad-headed nails, the rust of which covers it with a coating which is to the Teredo like an armor of mail. Its little tooth never attempts to penetrate a material so spoiled for its taste.

Although the Teredo is called a worm, it is really an acephalous mollusc, and wears from its birth a little bivalve shell. But in the progress from infancy to maturity it undergoes singular transformations. It is hatched from a small, round, yellowish-green egg, and is at first naked and motionless. It is soon covered with vibratile cilia, after which it swims about for forty-eight hours. At the end of this time the cilia disappear, and the young Teredo sinks to the bottom. Here, in the course of five and a half days, it develops a shell that almost entirely incloses it. Then it gradually puts forth a long slender foot, that projects far beyond the shell, and by which it can propel itself. At this stage it is the size of a grain of millet, is spherical in form, and brown in hue, and can swim freely again, or walk by means of its foot. Now it hunts about for some fixed or floating wood that is to afford it food and shelter, that is to be at once its castle and its larder.

When it has found the material necessary to its existence, it creeps along the surface of the wood until it discovers a part sufficiently soft and porous, when it begins boring a gallery for its future home. After the tunnel is deep enough to contain it, the little, round molluse rapidly effects a metamorphosis. It covers itself with a slimy coat that at the end of three days becomes quite solid. A new and larger shell is next secreted, after which the Teredo changes its spheroid form for one elongated like a worm. It requires about three weeks for this singular transformation to be completed. Prof. Verrill states that on the coast of New England the Teredo nivalis produces its young in May, and probably through the greater part of all of the summer. According to Quaterfages, the Teredo's life is rounded in a single season. It perishes during the winter suceeding its birth.

THE RAVAGES OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

The correspondent of the London Times writing on the 10th instant says: "There is no fear that the French will soon forget the war of 1870. The Palace of St. Cloud and the Chateau of Mendon are likely for years to come to remain in ruins, and many private buildings are still riddled and dismantled. Considerable portions of the town of St. Cloud have not yet been restored, and in the villages around Paris, especially those to the west and southwest, it is not uncommon to meet with farmhouses and cottages which no attempt has been made to rebuild. I passed the other day in a picturesque and unfrequented lane a farm situated on the area of the last desperate attempt of the besieged to break through the impenetrable ring which condemned them to starvation or surrender. Of the house nothing was left but the four walls, and the garden was a perfect wilderness, amid which was an unpretending memorial marking it as Fosse No. 1, in which the killed of a certain French regiment were interred in January, 1871. Beside it was a separate grave, which, from the ornaments suspended over it, seemed to be the resting place of the owner or occupier of the farm. These deserted and tottering dwellings, once the scene of happiness and industry, indicate the severity of the losses sustained by private individuals without the means of repairing the ravages of war. While, however, these traces of devastation arrest the attention of the rambler, Frenchmen display a natural anxiety for more permanent and imposing memorials of those who fell in the defenses of their native soil, and yesterday witnessed two events of this character. A monument was formerly inaugurated in the Cemetery of Courneuve to the memory of those who fell in the attack on Bourget, on the east of Paris, on the Christmas Eve of 1870, and a group of figures was cast in a foundry at Montrouge, which is to be erected at Mars-La-Tour in honor of those who perished in the battles before Metz on the 16th and 18th of August, 1870."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

The London Daily Telegraph, in an editorial article upon the wrecks of the steamers Schiller and Cadiz, says: "Yet neither of these terrible catastrophes can properly be called an accident. Each ship was running at night in dangerous waters through a thick veil of sea mist, risking collision with passing vessels, and playing 'blind man's buff' with rocks and islands in order to make their passage. It is said, indeed, that the Schiller was 'going slowly,' but with a vessel of her immense size six knots would be as good as twelve to bilge her, if she struck anything. The Bessemer at Calais has just given us an unlucky proof of what the force of a heavy vessel is, even with only steering way upon her. The German captain 'did not exactly know' where he was, and the captain of the Cadiz—says the one survivor—'did not think he was so far across the bay.' Yet both were steaming on in the fog, and we do not even hear that the Atlantic mail ship had stopped to take soundings. Four miles from the Retarrier ledge, where she struck, there is the fifty fathom line, which she certainly ought to have made a cast for, and she must have been steaming along in ten fathoms many minutes before she struck. It may be called calamity, but it must not be termed 'accident,' when vessels like the Cadiz and Schiller steam in fog and darkness through dangerous waters without knowing where they are. If the Schiller had seen the light, and then shaped a course; and if the Cadiz had got an observation before she 'chanced the fog,' nearly four hundred souls would not have perished. But obviously it cannot be laid down as a rule that captains must never push forward when the weather is thick. There are seasons when this would stop all navigation whatever, and safety itself demands sometimes that risk should be run. The peril is too imminent, however, when a large vessel is in such a position as that of the Schiller at nightfall of Friday last; and, easy as it must seem to be wise after the event, we think the terrible loss of this splendid steamer ought to be a lasting caution to every Atlantic mail captain."

MARKINGS BY LIGHTNING.

In the issue of Nature of the 6th instant is an interesting note by Mr. C. Tomlinson on "lightning figures" in reference to the ramified markings sometimes found on the bodies of persons struck by lightning, and commonly described as exact images of "some near or distant tree." These markings the writer shows to be not reproductions of neighboring objects, but characteristic tracings of the course of the electric discharge, and he gives a drawing of the arborescent impression made upon a plate of crown glass by the discharge from a Leyden jar. The plate being coated with an extremely thin film of soap and the spark made to pass over its surface, nothing is visible until it is breathed on, when a dendritic figure is developed perfectly tree-like in its branchings. An engraving is shown of similar markings on the inner surface of the bark of a tree struck by lightning. Mr. Tomlison does not doubt, however, that actual impressions of metallic objects may be transferred to the human body by electricity, and cites two instances in which the image of a suspended horse-shoe is said to have been thus imprinted, and a third wherein a sailor was marked with the exact reproduction of the number 44, attached in metal to the rigging near his cot. Lightening-burns of this kind are compared with the observed fact that in an electrical machine "lines of force exist between the two poles, by means of which we may telegraph through the air from the negative to the positive pole," and for their explanation "all that is necessary is that the object struck be plus to the horse-shoe, brass number, &c., the discharge being a negative one."

A CAPTAIN KIDD STORY.

The usually quiet town of Methuen, two miles above Lawrence, Massachusetts, is just now having a sensation. Last Friday at a very late hour, some children noticed a stranger digging in the earth on a rise of land just in the rear of Deacon Charles Ingalls' residence, and at a later hour they approached the spot and found a large trunk open and empty. They immediately spread the news when a number of older people came and discovered holes dug in the ground in various places, evidently made in searching for the trunk. The trunk had been smashed, the wood work was rotten, and the iron bands rusted off in many places. The older inhabitants were not long in giving a reasonable solution of the mysterious affair. Sixteen years ago Rev. John Phillips lived a short distance from the spot, and late one night a bold burglary was committed on his premises, resulting in the loss of a large and valuable lot of silver plate, and gold and silver coin. No trace of the robbers or property was ever found. It is now the belief of the citizens that some recently escaped convict was the robber, and that he has returned to secure his long-hidden treasure.—[Boston Herald.

A YOUNG man of Rochester, who was severely injured by jumping from a train, was so annoyed by questions as to how he was hurt that he had a large number of cards printed, which he gave out to every one who looked inquiringly at his face or said a word about it. The card read as follows: "Busted this nose in jumping from a train of cars near Fairport, Thursday, April 29th."

SPRING SUNSHINE.

BY THEODORE AUBANEL.

Violets tint the meadows o'er,
Swallows have come back once more,
And spring sunshine like the former,
But rosier warmer;
Leafage fair the plane-tree decking,
Shadows all the wood-ways flecking;
Mirth unrecking,
Heavy heart,
Here hast thou no part!

On the green bank of the river
Low I lie, while o'er me quiver
Lights and odors, leaves and wings,
All glad things.
Blossoms every bough are haunting,
Everywhere is laughing, chanting,
No joy wanting;
Heavy heart,
Here hast thou no part!

In and out each rustic porch,
Flocks of maidens, fair and arch,
Full as nightingales of song,
Flutter, throng,
Chase each other, pull the clover;
Each hath tales of her own lover,
To tell over;
Heavy heart,
Here hast thou no part!

Now, for very mirth of soul,
They will dance the farandole.
Dance on madcaps, never noting
Hair loose floating;
Rosy-faced your races run
Through the dwarf oaks in the sun;
Heed not one,
Heavy heart
That hath here no part!

Two and two, with hands entwining
Dance until the moon is shining;
I and mine dance never more,
That is o'er.
O, my God, the sweet brown face!
Shall you dreamy convent-place
Quench its grace?
Heavy heart,
Here hast thou no part!
—Translated by Miss Preston.

THE MUTINY OF THE BORTON.

The London Times gives the following account of the mutiny on the schooner Jefferson Borton, of which brief mention was recently made by cable. It says: "The fishing lugger Secret, of Worthington, Chester, master, which arrived at Plymouth recently, brings the report of a mutiny at sea on Saturday night about twenty miles off the Eddystone. The Secret was hailed by the three-masted schooner Jefferson Borton. The vessel belongs to and is from Boston on a voyage to London with a general cargo. The captain requested the master of the Secret to let him have one or two of his men to assist in taking the Jefferson Borton to London, as some of his crew had mutinied, and he was short of hands.

"On going on board the men of the Secret met with a wretched spectacle—three men were in irons and literally covered with blood. The captain stated that the crew had been divided into two watches during the voyage. About ten days since, when one watch was below and himself in the cabin with his wife, he was startled with loud cries of 'Murder.' He at once secured two revolvers which he had with him, and, rushing out of the cabin, was met by three of the crew, who were armed with marlin spikes. He fired on them with both revolvers, seven bullets entered one man, another was shot in the stomach, while the third received a very serious wound. It appeared that for some time past the mutiny must have been thought of, and when these three men with the chief officer and a boy had the watch they took the oportunity of carrying their murderous ideas into effect. They first of all bandaged and gagged the boy with a view of preventing his raising an alarm. One of them got behind the chief officer and struck him a heavy blow on the head with the spike, felling him to the deck and breaking his skull. They next proceeded to throw the body overboard, but in the meantime the second officer had come on deck, and the three mutineers at once seized him, threw him overboard alive, and he was never seen afterwards. By this time the boy had succeeded in liberating himself, and called loudly out for help. His cries reached the captain, who, as already stated, at once rushed out of the cabin. The ruffians evidently expected to have surprised him, and were not prepared for the reception which awaited them. One of them was an American, another a Frenchman, and the third a Prussian Finn."

The same journal, of the 8th instant, adds: "The wounded mutineers were yesterday taken from the dock where the schooner Jefferson Borden lies to the London Hospital, and there, by direction of the house surgeon, Mr. R. Ralph Llewellyn, they were placed in bed. The American sailor (Smith) walked nimbly from the deck house on the Jefferson Borden to the van which took the men away. The Russian Finn (Miller) and the English lad (Clew) were brought ashore on stretchers. The house surgeon, who examined the wounds of each sufferer, is of opinion that Smith, who was shot in both arms, is in a fair way to recovery. Clew is, he fears, mortally injured. The two bullets which remain in his abdomen have entered so deep that it seems impossible they can be extracted. Captain Patterson states that from the first he believed Clew's injuries to be most severe, and he accordingly gave him the best food in the ship. Miller, who has been eighteen years in the Commercial Navy of the United States goes on favorably. In spite of his severe bullet wounds, no fever or irritability manifests itself. His right leg, however, which was struck with five bullets, is fearfully swollen, and the doctors fear it may yet have to be amputated. The warrants to legalize the handing over of the mutineers to the custody of the United States' Minister will probably be made out by Sir Thomas Henry, acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, this morning. The captain, the seamen, the boy and the steward have been directed to attend at Bow street Police court at 11 o'clock. They will no doubt, then be called upon to make statements to justify the issue of such warrants. The ship will lie in dock for about three weeks before her departure for New Orleans. It is doubtful whether any of the men will be sufficiently convalescent before then to be brought into an English court.

A FREE BATH.

An amusing incident occurred at a fire in San Francisco on a recent Sunday. Two large water troughs, well filled, were standing on the sidewalk, and afforded an elevated post of observation for fifteen or twenty nicely-dressed young men, arrayed in their Sunday clothes. While they were perched on the edge of the troughs, an inebriated individual attempted to pass along, but gave a lurch to leeward and knocked one of the young men to one side, and he, attempting to save himself, wildly clutched the next one to him, who also surged against those in front. In about two minutes they were all clambing out of the water dripping.

PINE LOGS.

A JAM IN THE TITTABAWASSEE RIVER SIXTY MILES LONG.

The Midland (Michigan) Independent thus describes a jam in the Tittabawassee River:

Can our readers outside the limits of the lumber region realize what it is to see a river, from twenty to forty-five rods across, filled, rammed, jammed full of pine logs for sixty miles? Yes, if they have a mind to travel up this way just now and view the Tittabawassee, filled in just that way, with a heavy double and triple jam of noble pine logs, from Saginaw to above Edenville, a distance of about sixty miles by the course the stream pursues.

Just endeavor to imagine the stupendous thing, and then consider whether or not any work was done in the "dim old aisles" of the lumber forests during that cold winter.

Sixty miles of logs!

Sixty miles of logs, and probably, on an average, four million feet of lumber to the mile, so the lumbermen inform us, or, approximately, 250,000,000 feet of pine lumber in the whole jam! Can you take all that in?

No, not yet. Well, let us figure a little further: Four logs to the thousand feet is about a fair average; then in each log would reside 250 feet of lumber, or to make 250,000,000 feet of lumber it would require one million logs! Can you comprehend that figure?

One million pieces

Probably sixteen feet is about the average length of these logs—it will not at least widely vary from that—and then the distance those million pieces would extend if placed end to end in one continuous line would be 16,000,000 feet or a little above 3,000 miles, the distance across the American continent from New York to San Francisco.

It sawed so as waste to be worked up, this would make almost a sufficient amount of inch lumber to build a sidewalk two feet wide completely around the globe.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON.

The handsomest thing of the Centennial occasion was the honor paid Mrs. Stonewall Jackson by the Raleigh Light Artillery Company and the Raleigh Light Infantry, and by the Steam Fire Company of Newbern, and the Citizens' band of the same place. The Raleigh companies both called at the residence of Col. John E. Brown, on North Trade street, where Mrs. Jackson lives, and gave three cheers for her. In response to these Miss Julia, the only daughter of the immortal Stonewall, came out presented both companies with a bouquet, after which upon returning to camp, each of the companies fired a salute in honor of the widow of the Christian hero. The Newbern band and fire company called also, and gave three cheers for Mrs. Jackson. They, too, were presented with flowers by Miss Julia, after which the firemen were received by, and shook hands with Mrs. Jackson. They spent a few moments in the parlor, looking at a large portrait of the General, then silently departed, many of them wiping away the fast falling tears.—[Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

AN INTELLIGENT MOUSE.

A poor little mouse, whose home is under the floor of the Reveille office, came out this morning to forage for his breakfast. Seeing some printing ink which had been spilled on the floor, he thought that would make a good meal, and he went for it. After nibbling a little while, he became frightened at a noise made by those watching him, and started to run back to his hole; but the ink being of a sticky nature, he found his feet held fast to the floor and himself unable to move, whereupon he set up a doleful squeak. In a few moments along came a larger mouse, probably his father, who seemed to take in the situation at a glance, and at once commenced an attempt to release his diminutive relative. He stepped carefully over the ink till he came to the little mouse, and laying hold of the back of its neck with his teeth, tugged away till he released it. The affair was witnessed by several persons, who were so interested in the novel sight that they offered no molestation to the animals.—[Austin (Nev.) Reveille.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS

It is shown by the best authorities that the insects which are causing so much alarm in portions of the West are not grasshoppers, but locusts. They are designated Rocky Mountain locusts to distinguish them from other species, such as the seven-year locust, etc. They are indigenious to the dry, sandy regions of Montana, Idaho and other far-Western States, and the colonies which in long intervals take their flight to other States to the East, rapidly degenerate, lose the power of propagation, and become extinct in two or three years. The last visitation was in 1865. The tribes now wandering in Missouri, we are assured, can not penetrate farther east.—[Courier-Journal.

VARIETIES.

BALTIMORE has commenced to arrange for children's free excursions.

CONDUCTORS on Chattanooga railroads are paid seventy-five cents a day.

AT Elmira, last Sunday, eight ladies officiated as pall-bearers at the funeral of a friend.

A HALF interest in the New Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is said to have been sold for $1,750,000.

A CANDIDATE for treasurer of a Mississippi county announces that if elected he will pay all his debts.

AMONG the shipments from Indianapolis to New York, one day recently, was a car load of old boots and shoes.

Two shad, weighing together fourteen pounds, were caught a few days ago in the Connecticut River at Essex, Conn.

T. W. PARK of Bennington, Vt., is said to be one of the wealthiest men in the country. His property is valued at $17,000,000.

IT is stated that, in New Bedford, eight hundred children are absent from the public schools on account of the measles.

IT'S astonishing, says the New Orleans Bulletin, to see how little there is of some ladies in these days of contracted skirts.

IN San Francisco recently, an infant suddenly died in the arms of its mother, who was riding at the time in a street car.

A LITTLE girl about nine years old was recently brought before a New Orleans court for stealing a flower from the prosecutor's garden.

AT Millersburg, Ky., a few day ago, a large walnut tree was cut down, inside of which were found eleven coons, all of which were captured.

AN exchange notes the coincidence that the loss of the Schiller occurred on the anniversary of the death of her illustrious namesake, which happened May 9, 1805.

THE New York Mail is much puzzled to know how it is a woman who is twisting up her back hair, and has her mouth full of hair pins, manages to keep on talking.

A MILWAUKEE Judge has decided that a husband is no relation to his wife. Then he can be no relation to his wife's relations, which is cheering news to the race.

A BOSTON damsel, who put on her gloves to clean them with benzine, and then went too close to the gas light, found that she had a first-class conflagration on hand.

"THEODORE," says the Brooklyn Argus, "sat and looked at Judge Porter all through his speech yesterday like a man fearlessly waiting for the Resurrection."

THERE is a Frenchman on his travels in England, who writes home that in Liverpool the hearses stand at the corners in rows, waiting for customers, just as cabs in other places.

"DAR! de great git-up-in-de mornin' day done come!" said an aged colored brother, the other night, when the lightning struck a church at Vicksburg, Miss., filled with colored people.

A BACHELOR recently made a will, leaving his entire furniture to be divided among the girls who had refused him. "For to them," he added, feelingly, "I owe all my earthly happiness."

THE Marquis of Bute is going to travel in Palestine with his wife. He takes the precaution of carrying his own photographer with him, as those foreign chaps take such caricatures of pictures.

IN Somerset county, on the 23d inst., Edmond K. Mowry was riding on horseback, on his way home from church, when he was struck by lightning and both horse and man were instantly killed.

IN court at Montreal, Saturday, a lawyer quoted some points in the Beecher trial, when Judge Mondlet said: "Don't, for God's sake, quote from that case here. It is a disgrace to New York."

AMOS FORBES, a notorious character at Rochestor, recently beat his wife, and officers appearing he ran away to escape arrest. Before he had gone fifty yards he burst a blood vessel and fell dead.

GENT: "I left a lock of hair here a few days ago to be fitted in a locket. Is it—ah—ready?" Artiste: "very sorry, sir; it has been mislaid. But it's of no consequence, sir, we can easily get it matched, sir,"

DON'T try to hold a cat up by the tail. A Maine paper says: "Eben Smith, of Bridgton, who was bitten by a cat several months since, and has since been suffering extremely, can not live long."

WHEN a woman is care-laden and heavy-hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimmings on their bonnets.

AN Arkansas woman has applied for a divorce, her complaint being: "I've been married 31 years, have worked all the time like a slave, and have never been to a circus, or lived in a house that had parlor-folding doors.'

THE largest fields of pineapples in the world is probably one in the Eastern District of New Providence, in the Bahamas. From one spot can be seen at a single glance, 1,200,000 pine-apples growing.

UPON the death of her husband the lady married his brother, and when a friend saw the portrait of the first husband in the house, he said. "Is this a member of your family?" "It is my poor brother-in-law," she said.

THE grocers and fruit dealers of Boston have agreed to co-operate with the importers of Malaga raisins in a refusal to purchase these goods any longer by the box, and insist upon their being sold by actual net weight.

MRS. ROSE, of Connecticut, said she would hang herself if Rose wasn't home at 8 o'clock. When he came in at night she was suspended to a beam, cold and dead, and he rubbed his hands and whispered: "There's a woman who couldn't tell a lie."

WOMEN have their rights in Charleston, S. C. At the Shuetzenfest recently held there a rifle range for women was well patronized. The prizes offered were bird cages, dress patterns, and other things of use or ornament.

THE regnant thought with most men is: How to make money; and the regnant thought with most women: How to spend it. In their better moments some of these women have been heard to admit that man is a useful animal.

"ARE the young ladies of the present day fit for wives?" asked a lecturer of his audience. "They are fit for husbands," responded a female voice; "but the trouble is that you men are not fit for wives!" The applause was great, and so was the discomfiture of the lecturer.

NO woman can wake up at 2 o'clock in the morning and listen to the ceaseless crowing of a dozen neighboring roosters without an emotion of thankfulness to a merciful and all-wise Providence for denying man both the genius and the inclination to crow.—[Courier-Journal.

A REWARD of ten thousand dollars is advertised in the Pottsville Miners' Journal for information leading to the arrest of the persons who set fire to the shaft frame at the west shaft of the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company, on the 16th inst.

A MAN in Nevada, shot by robbers, recovered consciousness in time to hear one of the rascals say: "Had we better shoot him again?" to which another replied: "No, I guess the cuss is dead." He wisely kept quiet until they had departed with their booty.

A GENTLEMAN of Lincoln, Nebraska, who during the winter transplanted to his lawn a quantity of "blue grass" sod from Kansas, found on a recent morning that his yard was swarming with grasshoppers hatched from eggs that had been concealed in the dead grass.

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2.00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON the 14th of this month the people of Pittsburgh can begin to pay their taxes, and realize once more the beneficence and beauties of Ring rule and Ring extravagance.

THERE is another rumor out that Delano is going to resign, but Grant says that he knows nothing about it. But his ignorance is natural. He only heard about the Third Term agitation a week ago.

GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, has been suggested as a proper person to read the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July next. A better selection in every respect could not well be made.

THE name of William M. Abrahams of Clarion, will be named for State Treasurer before the Erie Convention. Mr. Abrahams is an intelligent and worthy gentleman, and is in every way competent for the position.

THE fifty-five Ohio post-masters who came out in a letter endorsing Grant for a Third Term, are about to come out in another one, explaining that his letter to Harry White was caused by the Indian delegation now in Washington. They say that beseiged by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and the rest of them, as he was, it was only natural that he should commit Sioux-icide.

HERE is another patriotic carpet-bagger being persecuted—one who has been "driven from home." The Hon. C. P. Leslie of South Carolina, a firm believer in Grant for the Presidency, "first, last and all the time," embezzled $440,000 while Land Commissioner. For this innocent act, a Sheriff started out to arrest the Hon. Mr. Leslie, who had to fly from home to preserve his liberty. Thus are the saints continually persecuted.

THE President is now explaining what he meant in his letter on the Third Term question, but we do not see that his explanation makes the matter any plainer than it was before. He explains that he meant what he said, which is very probable, and reiterates his expressions as to his own personal indisposition to continue in the office beyond his present term, the President said that he did not see in what respect it was contrary to the genius and the spirit of our institutions to leave the Presidency to the will of the people. If a precedent against a Third Term was now established, to which he had no personal objection, a crisis might arise in the future, when it would prove very embarrassing. If his explanation means anything it means that it is dangerous to limit the Presidency to two terms, and that he has no objection to being a candidate if the nomination is tendered to him. Only that and nothing more.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The name of the editor of THE POST having been suggested by his friends as a suitable candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and the question having been distinctively submitted at the primary elections of last Saturday, he takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks to the Democracy of both cities and the county at large, for the very flattering compliment paid him, and as ratified in the district conventions of Tuesday last, with an approach to unanimity, for which any man might be justly proud. Assuring the Democracy that he will always put the success of the Democratic party and the restoration of the State and nation, to their former prosperity before any personal ambitions, he desires them one and all to accept his sincere thanks for their cordial endorsement.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

The farce of the gathering of Republicans from all parts of the State to endorse the proteges of Cameron, is over, and the result is precisely what was perfectly well understood and publicly made known beforehand. This is a very convenient and time-saving method, which suits admirably in all cases of Ring rule; but it is not good among intelligent, honest voters, and assuredly will not be copied by the Democratic party. All of the private reasons why Simon and Don Cameron wanted Rawle nominated, may not be immediately forth coming; but that matters little to the public. Simon has lost none of his old Winnebago shrewdness, and he is undoubtedly on the war path after some scalps; but whose? is the question. Simon can see as far into a political miltstone as the next man, and he knows well enough that Grantism, Radicalism, and Republicanism, are dead, in the State of Pennsylvania. Having this prescience, he takes time by the forelock, and orders his nominations accordingly. It is said that Rawle, the nominee for State Treasurer, was formerly a Democrat, and that he is rich. If he is rich and loves money, we pity him in his new affiliation; for he now runs with men who will fleece him right and left remorselessly; for their God is money, and nothing else. He certainly has no strength politically, and his general ability is said to be very mediocre. At all events, he is now in a great school, where in due time he will learn something of the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain; and a year or less hence, he will be a wiser and a poorer man, and still without having his paw in the Treasury either. He may be a Rawle man now, he will be a singed cat then. Beginning as a fishy candidate, and ending without scales and with dilapidated claws.

The nomination of Gov. Hartranft, was a foregone conclusion, and has not, so far so we can see, any significance whatever, excepting as clinching the Republican or the Cameronian repudiation of Grant's Third Term aspirations. How the President will relish this, we know not, neither need we much care. Cameron and Grant probably understand each other on this point. If they do not now, they certainly will shortly. If this is immediately to result in political enmity between these two worthies, it will be no more than we long since prognosticated. If they are not to stand opposed now, it is simply because Simon has satisfied General Grant that it is to his own interest to swallow the bitter pill. It is a mere question of time, with Cameron, when a rupture with President Grant shall be open.

The Third Term repudiation plank in the new manifesto, is plain enough. Probably this is the most politic step which Republicans as a party could take. We charge the Gazette nothing for this opinion; although the editor thereof may not at once concur. He will in due time. Grant would never have found out, for himself where he stands to-day among the independent citizens ot the Union, but for an affectionate intimation like this from his bosom friend. Surrounded as he is by an unscrupulous, lying, thieving clique, the truth is not often allowed to penetrate to the grand lama; but such a ray as this, beaming with the 'light of other days,' cannot be kept hidden; and the aspiring President can put it into his pipe and smoke it, either with or without the aid of Delano, Rev. Commissioner Smith, or old "Walk-your-Horses."

The grand finale and laudation of the Grant Administration, though a matter of course, or a necessary political piece of clap-trap, winds up the "platform," the Convention adjourns, and all the members have gone home; some with their fingers in their mouths, some with the same on their noses; and Simon says up.

If Republicanism of this stripe calculates that the doings of this body will have any effect among the Democratic votes of the State toward favoring the dying dynasty State and National, they will find out how it is next November—if not sooner.

The Grantites, and the anti-Grantites are doing so well in the Kilkenny cat way, of political disintegration, that we may let them off for a while without any further advice. We would merely remark that "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

NOT THE FAULT OF THE PEOPLE.

It has become quite common of late to charge upon the people, the crimes which have been brought home to so many of the officers whom the people had elected to positions of responsibility and trust. The plea has been, that the people are themselves to blame for electing dishonest, unfaithful men and notorious rascals to office. That if they, the people, had selected and voted for only honest men, these public robberies and outrageous acts of Congress, and the President, and the Cabinet officers, &c., &c., would not have happened to the disgrace of our country and to the dishonor of our American civilization. This may be literally true, but it is not true that the people of the United States are now, or that they have ever been to blame for these terrible things. Those who charge this demoralization upon the people, are in many cases those very corrupt politicians themselves. As a rule, the people of the United States, North and South, never did, and we trust never will voluntarily elect known knaves to office; but knavish politicians may and constantly do combine to cheat and deceive the people, and thus to maintain themselves in a position of political authority, where they can continue to work the wires and all the machinery of politics in their own interest. Any one who is in the least familiar with Pennsylvania politics for the last ten years must have at least an inkling of how this thing is done, and doubtless similar political manipulations in other States have been all the time at work; sustained by the utterly corrupt Washington Administration, which has become a stench in the nostrils of the American people.

Sad, indeed, will be the day when it can with truth be said, that the masses of the people are corrupt, or that they favor corruption. The evidence that they do not, is now to be seen in the breaking down of the Radical Republican organization; in the number of Independent newspapers; and in the animadversions of many of the more respectable Republican journals upon the wicked acts of Grant's administration. The people are not disintegrating; on the contrary, they are consolidating, and uniting in the maintenance of Democratic principles. It is the Republican party that is disintegrating; falling to pieces, before the moving, honest front of the outraged people. The time must be near at hand for that which we promised years ago—the political falling out of Cameron and Grant, who have so long loved each other. Blame the politicians; don't blame the people.

THE ALLEGHENY DEMOCRACY.

For some years the Radical leaders of the Ring in this county have been indulging in a vast amount of talk about the factions in the Democratic party, and making all sorts of predictions as to the result. Events have always shown the ridiculousness of this talk and their predictions. There are no factions in the Democratic party in Allegheny county, but on the whole it is a harmonious body, as shown yearly by the result at the polls. Of course, there are a few malcontents, that are to be found in every community or organization. But they do not now, nor did they ever amount to enough to entitle them to the dignity of being called a "faction."

There are always men to be found who are never at a loss to create occasion for complaint. They belong to the small class of mankind who think that they were especially designed by nature to edit newspapers and run hotels, and are to be found in both parties. The editor of a newspaper is a man who addresses the public every day, and his words are recorded, and must always stand against him for good or evil report. No other public man is placed in the same position. The mistakes and shortcomings of others are merely verbal, and are soon forgotten, but with the newspaper editor the record stands and is accessible to carpers and critics, who hold him not only responsible for what his newspaper contains, but what it fails to contain.

It is not strange, therefore, that in the course of twenty-five or thirty years the editor furnishes the malcontents with a list of grievances, upon which they may harp, and they generally do harp upon them in about the same proportion that the newspaper has helped them to prominence and position without the slightest remuneration—even in the impalpable shape of common gratitude. If a newspaper has labored long and successfully in the end to bring a man of this class into some responsible public place, it may be calculated almost as a certainty that that man will at once turn around and undertake to cover the newspaper that has successfully championed his cause with uncalled-for, unmerited and gratuitous insults, not unmixed with an ulterior view of injury either in business or otherwise.

However, there are but a very few of this class of men belonging to the Democracy in this community, and to call them a faction, would be to exaggerate a very small mole hill into a very large mountain. The Democracy of Allegheny county are to all intents and purposes a unit, and will so continue without interruption if the unselfish efforts of this journal in the future, as in the past, can preserve and strengthen that spirit of unity. As the representative of the Democracy of this county, and we may say without boasting, of the Western portion of the State, this paper cannot afford, as it never could, to pursue selfish ends, or foster their pursuit. Holding as we do that the success of the Democracy and the real welfare of the State and nation are synonymous, we cannot permit ourselves to do violence to our own honest convictions, by pandering to selfish ends. The perfect unity and complete success of the Democracy are paramount to all other considerations with this journal. This has always been its guide, and perhaps because it has refused to deviate from this course, it has on occasions provoked enmity.

For thirty-three years THE POST has held aloft the banner of Democracy in this county in the face of a relentless and bigoted opposition, and for a portion of that time, its managers were in danger of violence, if not death, at the hands of a mob that cast reason to the winds. While others wavered, it remained firmly rooted in the consciousness of the right, and we may now say without egotism, that it was never found wanting in the hour of trial. It would indeed be strange if in all these years it had made no mistakes and committed no errors of judgment. This would be but natural. With the action of the Democracy of the county at the recent primaries and conventions, we have no reason to find fault. The Democracy were left wholly free to form their opinions, and we feel duly grateful and fully appreciate the sentiments of endorsement of our journalistic course, that have come up from all parts of the county.

As for the bitterness of occasional malcontents, who have sought recent occasion to vent their spleen, we have no disposition to retaliate. We have the grim satisfaction of knowing that without a single cent of reward, or a single syllable of thanks, for its long and arduous labors in their behalf, under the most discouraging circumstances, THE POST has made them all that they are, and by persistent labor put them into the positions they hold, when otherwise they might have remained in their primal obscurity. Very well; we will not war with them. We freely forgive them their human frailties, and give them a receipt in full. But our generosity does not go far enough to recognize them as a faction. The three tailors of Tooley street were not the people of England. While Democrats in the county have differed in their views as to personal choice, as they had a perfect right to do, in the full and free exercise of their Democratic privileges, which no man has the right to take away from them, there is no spirit of faction or discord between the Democracy. The man who claims to be a Democrat, and goes about trying to instil the idea of a division of sentiment in the party is an enemy, and plays into the hands of the Ring. The right of an independent opinion as to the choice of candidates is too sacred a Democratic privilege for any man to interfere with or restrict, and no one but an idiot or a desperate Ringster would construe it into a factious division of the party. The Allegheny county Democracy are united and harmonious, and will give a good account of themselves at the polls in November next.

MINOR NOTES.

THEY now talk of turning Jay Cooke's palace into a female seminary.

MAJ. JAMES W. HAYS was nominated for State Senate by the Democracy of Greene county, on Monday.

THE Hon. P. Gray Meek is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Clearfield district.

JOHN LEE CARROLL is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland at the next election.

THE Mobile Register objects to sending Senator Spencer to the Penitentiary. It fears that the President would pardon him.

THE Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Mansfield has been closed, because of the very small number of children it contained.

SOME of the ultra-Radical papers are terribly annoyed at the recent minglings of the blue and gray. They think it augurs ill for their party prospects.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER has given to the Washington Association at Morristown, N. J., six solid mahogany chairs once belonging to Lafayette.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, has appointed General Thomas Ewing, of that state, a trustee of the Ohio University in place of Judge Keith, of Chillicothe, who died a few weeks ago.

NEBRASKA is troubled by a political Ring of some dimensions, which form about the State Capital whenever there is any prospect of legislation. It is said that the Ring is controlling the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

THE Bank of England has about 800 clerks. They usually enter at between 18 and 25 years of age. Their salary begins at about $400 of our currency. From this they advance, until by the time they are 41 or 44 they get $1,700 a year, after which they can ordinarily hope for no increase.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: Some question has been raised, to-day, as to the authorship of the letter, but it may be positively stated that the President wrote it himself, and that he told very few persons of his intention to prepare it. Even ex-Gov. Shepherd was not consulted.

SECRETARY FISH is receiving a small amount of very cautious commendation for the Presidency. The Springfield Republican contributes this mite: "There are at least two things to be said in favor of Hamilton Fish as a Presidential candidate. If elected he would not surround himself with greedy adventurers, or grab for extra pay."

THE New York Post thus pokes fun at the Kentucky Democratic candidates: According to the time-honored fashion in Kentucky, the Democratic candidates, notwithstanding the certainty of their election, have begun to "stump" the State, the canvass opening with a long list of appointments for each.

GRANT, it is said, has confided to his old friend, Columbus Delano, a letter which is to be read to the Republican State Convention next Wednesday. It is supposed to be a declination to serve the people another term in the capacity of President. As nobody has asked him to be a candidate, a letter of this sort would certainly seem immodest.—Cin. Enquirer.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ideas as to the duration of the Presidential term are decidedly ambiguous; but one thing is very clear, he thinks that it might prove unfortunate, if not disastrous, to make a man ineligible simply because he has held the office for eight years. This is rather significant, especially when considered in connection with the strongly marked egotism prevading the whole letter. —Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

COMMENTING on the law under which the votes for "Natt" Head were thrown out in New Hampshire the Concord People says: This law has been on the statute book since 1853 and is imperative in its effect; and when our cotemporaries, of whatever party may be, directly or by implication charge the Democracy of New Hampshire, with having been governed by mere technicalities, it is very certain that they speak in ignorance of the facts."

NOTWITHSTANDING the superiority accorded to pigment by the Fifteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Act, numerous colored residents of Boston have so far forgotten themselves as to be deluded into purchasing from an inventive daughter of the Puritans a medical preparation warranted to make them white, and in retribution for this iniquitous attempt to degrade the dominant race to the level of the ordinary New Englander, the inventress of the nostrum in question has been arrested and thrown into prison.

"HE put it by," said honest Casca, making his report of the scene in the market-place, "but, to my thinking, he was very loath to lay his fingers off it." That is what is the matter with President Grant. He is very loath to lay his fingers off it—so loath, indeed, that even the suggestive rap across the knuckles administered by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention doesn't work conviction. It is evident enough that he is very angry that the Convention should have taken such a liberty.—Springfield Republican (Rep.)

WE shall be surprised if the country accepts this as a satisfactory declaration from the President. It is an evasive letter. It would have been much better for his fame, and even for the welfare of the party which he proposes to serve, if he had not written it. In a word, the country is told that the President will not take what is not offered to him. That is not what we wanted from the President. What we did want was an express avowal by General Grant that the question of a Third Term would be a treason to a sacred precept of our unwritten common law.—N. Y. Herald.

BISHOP WILMER, of Louisiana, has just published a pamphlet, "Defence of Louisiana." He replies to the attacks made upon him for his evidence before the Congressional Investigating Committee, and explains the protest he made for the purpose of purging the people of his diocese from the charge of disloyalty and lawlessness. He furthermore declares that the people of his State have accepted the results of the war without mental reservation, that they are suffering from onerous taxation without representation, that the State government is powerless to inspire confidence, and that the adventurers who are feeding upon the strength of the State instigate the negroes to acts of aggression and armed insurrection against the whites.

CONFESSION OF A CONFESSION.

[Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State are under Republican control; and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy.

OHIO NEWS.

THE rolling mill at Akron shut down a few days since, and will remain so, for a time at least, until pressing orders compel the company to resume a portion of their mill.

SIXTY colored miners from the Nelsonville and Haydenville coal mines arrived at the Mahoning Valley mines last week to take the place of the white miners now on a strike.

THE Etna furnace, at Ironton, is fast reaching. It is confidently expected that it will blow in, in July, and when in successful operation it will astonish the natives in making pig iron.

MRS. NANCY MADISON, relict of Lieutenant General William Madison, who was a brother of Ex-President James Madison, died at her home near Lancaster, Ohio, on the 15th inst. She was the last Revolutionary pensioner in Fairfield county.

THE barn of Mr. David Shrull of Milton township, Ashland county, was struck by lightning one night recently and was totally destroyed, together with several tons of hay, two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, a quantity of oats and a lot of valuable agricultural implements.

THE Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company have now under contract over $160-000 worth of wrought iron bridge work. The work done in this establishment last year ran over $400,000. They are now building a railroad bridge in Iowa, also one at Saginaw with two hundred swing and one hundred and sixty feet truss. Span to be on wrought iron cylinder piers, no cast iron being used in railroad bridges This company have bridges in twenty-five different states, the aggregate length of which will measure twenty-eight miles.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ON Monday night a young man named Boucher, of Johnstown, laid in wait for Thomas McDermott, a fancied enemy, and attacking him in a dark place, stabbed him in the back. Young McDermott's wounds are serious and may possibly terminate fatally. The assailant has been arrested.

AMONG the postmasters recently appointed by the Department at Washington for Western Pennsylvania, are the following: J. B. Lauffer, Harrison City, Westmoreland county; J. P. Weaver, Lycippus, Westmoreland county; J. P. Pugh, Salem, Westmoreland county; J. M. Shield, Covode, Indiana county; James Downey, Strongstown, Indiana county,

A FREIGHT train at Titusville ran over a little child named Hughes, aged three years, sitting between the cross ties, on Monday, cutting off one of its arms. The mother, attracted to the spot, at the risk of her life, crawled under the cars while in motion and dragged the child out. The mother's arm was broken in two places, and she sustained severe injury to her head. The child's arm was taken off as the mother dragged it out. It will hardly recover.

OHIO POLITICS.

Proceedings of the State Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 2.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning. Five hundred and forty-six delegates were present, many of them being men who have not been intimately connected with politics for some years.

Hon. Lorenzo Sanford was made temporary chairman and made an earnest speech.

A special committee was appointed to invite General Sherman, now in the city, to visit the Convention. The morning was given to the transaction of routine business.

At the afternoon session, General Sherman having accepted the invitation to visit the Convention, and being enthusiastically received, spoke in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I confess to feeling scared and if I could with decency have avoided this call, I would have done it, for this is the first time I ever stood in a political convention. I have been raised as a soldier and taught to obey orders, and when you, gentlemen, have chosen Governors and legislators, it is our duty and pleasure to obey the laws made by them. I came here to bury my aide and old staff officer, Col. James McCoy, whom so many of you knew. I have seen him laid away in a beautiful, quiet spot, just east of the city and must leave this afternoon. I came here now simply as a mark of respect to the gentlemen who compose this convention. Ohio has now come to be regarded as one of the most important States in the Union. I hope you will all be endowed with wisdom sufficient for the important duty which has called you together to-day. Again, I thank you.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Following is the ticket nominated:

For Governor—Rutherford B. Hayes of Sandusky.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Young of Hamilton.

Supreme Judge—Geo. W. McIvaine.

Auditor—James Williams of Franklin.

Attorney General—Jno. Little of Green.

Treasurer—J. Miner Milliken of Butler.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Peter Thatcher of Cuyahoga.

Hayes' nomination was made unanimous on motion of Charles P. Taft, son of Judge Taft, who was the only other formidable candidate for Governor.

Before the Convention adjourned Hayes accepted the nomination by telegraph.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted without discussion:

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, re-affirming the cardinal principles of this organization, which have become received maxims of policy, State and National, declare on specific points the series of sentiments following:

First—The States are one as a nation and all citizens are equal under the laws and entitled to our fullest protection.

Second—That the policy of finances should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar.

Third—We are in favor of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection to American industry.

Fourth—We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support and no division of the fund.

Fifth—Under our Republican system of Government there should be no connection, direct or indirect between church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the efforts of the church contesting the State, constitute an evil of great magnitude and endangers the power and prosperity of the people.

Sixth—We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in the administration.

Seventh—A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the speedy adjustment of pay and bounties.

Eighth—That we demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers.

Ninth—The determination of the government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds has our unqualified approval.

Tenth—That the power of municipal corporations to create debts should be restricted and local and other expenditures should be so reduced as to diminish taxation.

Eleventh—The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidental term, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

Twelfth—The distinguished success of his administration, which to the fame of the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his country.

The Republican State Central Convention to-night elected the following Executive Committee: Messrs. A. T. Wikoff, Chairman: J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; John Little, C. C. Walcott, J. P. Pond and C. H. Moore.

A RATIFICATION MEETING

was held to-night, which was addressed by Judge Taft, in which he pledged himself to do all in his power to secure the election of the ticket nominated to-day.

INDIANA.

A Violent Storm—Immense Damage Done—Travel in all Directions Suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—A storm occurred last night which exended over a large portion of the country. Nearly all the railroads centering here suffered more or less in the loss of bridges and culverts; on the I. P. & C. R. R. three small bridges are washed away; on the I. C. and L. the bridges at Zionsville and Acton. The accident on the Bellefontaine road was caused by the washing away of a culvert near Fortville. The engineer, Alonzo Rose and the fireman, Ed. Bowen were instantly killed. The country in the vicinity of Fortville is completely inundated.

The Evening News publishes the following special from Cambridge City, June 2nd: The heavy rains last night and this morning have been very damaging to the crops and property throughout the white water valley and at this point especially the west fork of White river has overflowed its banks, flooding fields in its course and washing away fences and tracks at the race ground. Poison Creek was swelled to a roaring torrent and besides damaging property along its bank to the extent of $10,000 as it was estimated. It has taken a huge slice out of the Wayne turnpike and carried off the Valley bridge on the Cincinnati road and several below it.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

Half a mile east of Cambridge City an engine and three freight trains, westward bound, over the Pittsburgh and St. Louis road, were thrown from the sunken grade early this morning and badly wrecked. There is a gap of two hundred and forty feet. The bridge at Knightstown is reported giving way. The east pier of the bridge at Charlottsville is washed off at a point fifteen miles west of here.

MORE TRACK WASHED AWAY.

One mile south on the Shelbyville Road the waters have made a fissure forty feet wide and carried off part of the track. The long trestle over Simon's Creek is three feet out of the way line with its abutments badly washed, making a new structure necessary.

TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

Travel is suspended in all directions and the damage is reported heavy to crops. The loss in this region is estimated at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

THE STORM.

Great Damage Done in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—A terrific rain and wind storm passed over the city about 7:30 o'clock to-night, doing great damage at various points. The middle portion of the large Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, just completed but unoccupied, was leveled to the ground, leaving the north and south wings uninjured. No one was hurt. Many houses were unroofed and large trees blown down, and it is reported that several buildings were demolished in the extreme southerh portion of the city, including the Catholic Hospital.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, June 2.—About eight o'clock at Columbus, Ohio, last night, a violent wind arose which continued about fifteen minutes. During that time the roof of the east end of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, covering a space of about one hundred and ten feet long and forty feet wide, was blown to the ground. Walls, chimneys and large trees were also blown down.

RICHMOND.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—A Commercial's Richmond (Ind.) special says: A tornado passed over that place at six o'clock to-night and blew in the gable end of the Methodist Church. St. Andrew's Church—the largest in the city—was struck by lightning which damaged the steeple and clock. The slate roof was torn off. The German Lutheran Church was partly unroofed. The main building of Earlham College was about half unroofed. Wiggins' tannery was partly unroofed. The tin roof of the postoffice building and two or three stores were taken off. Robinson's machine works were partly demolished. Scott & Co's. manufacturing establishment was badly damaged. The smoke stack of Nordick, Mormon & Co., was blown down. The buildings at the fair ground were badly injured. Many chimneys were demolished in all parts of the city. Shade trees were broken or uprooted and a number of small buildings blown from their foundations. The storm was of short duration and was followed by a perfect calm.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, June 2.—The Legislature met to-day.

Amidst the greatest excitement in the Senate the twelve Senators elected presented themselves and in the presence of the Governor and Council were qualified. A formal protest against the right of Senators Priest and Proctor to seats was presented by Senator Whitney and ordered on file.

A ballot for President resulted in the election of John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield who received the seven Democratic votes, the Republicans not voting.

REPUBLICANS WITHDRAW.

Five Republican Senators then withdrew from the chamber and other officers were chosen.

The seceding Senators met in another room and organized temporarily by electing G. H. Stowell President, and Tyler Westgate, Clerk, after which they adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Chas. P. Sanborn, (Rep.), was elected Speaker, receiving 190 votes against 179 for Albert R. Hatch (Dem.) A message from the Senate was received announcing that they had organized. The protest of five Republican Senators was also received, stating that they had taken the oath but refused to act with the body so long as Messrs. Priest and Proctor, of Districts Nos. 2 and 4, were allowed seats in the body. The protest was placed on file.

A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain an opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and Council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.

A motion to refer the matter to a committee of six was lost by a vote of 189 to 178.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—The State Central Committee of the Democratic, Liberal-Republican and anti-monopoly party to-day agreed upon the 7th of July as the day for holding a Convention for the nomination of State officers.

ENGLAND.

HEAVY FAILURES.

5:30 A. M.—The Aberdare Iron Company has failed with liabilities of £750,000 Their nominal assets are estimated at £980,000. This sum is the total valuation of their works, together with those of the Plymouth Iron Company which is one concern with the Aberdare Company. This failure involves Sanderson & Co., bill brokers and Gilead A. Smith. Their liabilities are placed at £600,000 for the greater part of which their creditors hold securities of James Dawborn. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000 and assets at £25,000

☞The Times comments on the failure of the iron companies and Sanderson & Co., as follows: We regret very much to record a double failure which will probably produce results similar to those which followed the collapse of Overend, Gurney & Co. It is said that the Sandersons are involved with the iron companies to the extent of £800,000, and that the aggregate liabilities will amount to several millions sterling.

A LABOR MEETING.

LONDON, June 2.—A mass meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to express sympathy for the cabinet makers who have just been released from imprisonment. They were sentenced for accosting comrades on their way to work and endeavoring to induce them to join in a strike. It is estimated that 80,000 people took part in the demonstration. Resolutions were adopted declaring the sentence a gross violation of personal rights. Speakers denounced the laws made in the interest of the privileged class.

The German Government announces that it reserves the right of holding an inquiry into the loss of the steamer Schiller in addition to the one now in progress at Greenwich.

A SEA lion and four kangaroos were born at Brookville, on Sunday of last week, while Barnum's World's Fair was stopping at that point. The sea lion subsequently died.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Ten Conventions Yesterday.

LIVELY TIMES AT SOME OF THEM.

The Senatorial and Representative Delegates Elected to the State Convention.

General Harmony and Satisfaction

MESSRS. S. A. COSGROVE, ROBERT LIDDELL, B. C. SAWYER AND J. K. P. DUFF ELECTED SENATORIAL—W. J. LANGFIT, J. S. MILLER, W. FITT BEADELL, CHAS. ANDERSON, W. B. LUPTON, CHARLES M'CARTHY, B. J. BRADLEY, T. O'LEARY, JOHN A. HERSCH, FRANK LAUGHRAN, SAM. M'KELVY, W. M'KINLEY, T. F. M'CABE, AND L. B. PATTERSON, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The following Conventions of the Democracy of Allegheny county for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, were held yesterday:

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL.

The Senatorial Convention of the Forty-second district met yesterday in Select Council chamber, Allegheny City, and at eleven o'clock was called to order by Mr. J. W. Dunlevy, who moved that Dr. E. N. Riggs be made the temporary chairman. The motion was put, carried and the Doctor was conducted to the chair, when he thanked the delegates for calling him to the position and hoped that nothing would occur to mar the harmony of the convention.

Objection was made to Dr. Riggs being

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

and one delegate claimed that Hon. John Swan, by having filled the chairmanship of the last Senatorial Convention was entitled to open the present one.

Mr. Swan said he was not anxious to be chairman, and if the convention was satisfied he was. The controversy was dropped and the Dr. continued to preside.

Mr. John Wilhelm, Jr., and Mr. John W. Karns were appointed secretaries.

The roll was then called over, which demonstrated that

EVERY DISTRICT

was represented, and that the seats of Mr. J. H. Dawson and Wm. Bald, of Bellevue borough, were contested by R. H. Longmore and Daniel McPherson.

Mr. Dunlevy moved that the chair appoint a committee of five

ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The motion was seconded, and then discussed by Messrs. Swearingen, Stewart and Swan in opposition. Mr. Swearingen contending that the permanent chairman should appoint the committee on contested seats. In this the Convention did not agree with Mr. S., and the original motion was put and adopted.

On motion, by a vote of 24 ayes to 19 nays, the temporary chairman was made the permanent chairman.

The chair then appointed Messrs. John Dickson, Ald. Wehner, Geo. Roesch, D. H. Noll and John Mertz on contested seats.

READ AGAIN.

A motion was made to read the roll again, giving the district as well as the name of the party representing it. Adopted.

The Committee on contested seats here reported in favor of Messrs. Dawson and Bald of the Bellevue district and by a vote of the Convention they were admitted.

Mr. Chris. Hock, delegate from the 1st precinct of the Seventh ward, who had not before made his appearance, came into the Convention, and on motion was admitted to a seat.

The secretaries then in conformity to the motion made above, commenced to read the names of delegates and which are as follows:

First ward—1st D, T. B. Swearingen; 2d D, E. J. Roberts.

Second ward—1st D, Joseph Irwin; 2d D, Sol. Trauerman; 3d D, Pierre Sinnott; 4th D, John Dickson.

Third ward—1st D, John Swan; 2d D, J. W. Dunlevy; 3d D, J. H. Stewart; 4th D, R. Miller; 5th D, Thos. Weger.

Fourth ward—1st D, Hugh McGuire; 2d D, P. J. Jacobs; 3d D, John Mertz; 4th D, John Wehner.

Fifth ward—1st D, B. S. Swayne; 2d D, Chas. Hawthorne; 3d D, A. J. Nellis.

Sixth ward—1st D, J. Willhelm, Jr.; 2d D, H. Garber; 3d D, T. D. Casey.

Seventh ward—1st D, Christ. Hoch; 2d D, George Roesch; 3d D, F. Lorence.

Eighth ward—1st D, H. Noll; 2d D, Aug. Marshall.

Ninth ward—1st D, E. N. Riggs; 2d D, Jas. Jackson.

Tenth ward—1st D, P. Conway; 2d D, H. Carr.

Eleventh ward—1st D, Jas. Cooper; 2d D, Jas. L. Smith.

Sewickley—1st D, Wm. Dickson; 2d D, J. P. Smith.

Bellevieu—1st D, J. H. Dawson; 2d D, Wm. Bald.

West Belleview—1st D, Andrew Bahl; 2d D, John Sample.

Ohio township—1st D, James Skiles; 2d D, James Boyd.

Killbuck—1st D, W. R. Cowan; 2d D, J. W. Karns.

Reserve—1st D, Jonathan Fulton; 2d D, Chas. Pfordt.

NOMINATIONS.

A motion was made that the Convention proceed to the nomination of Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention. Carried.

Mr. Dunlevy nominated Sylvester A. Cosgrove and—

Mr. Stewart nominated Frank M. Hutchinson, Esq.

Cries of "No, no; don't nominate anybody; let us retire;" and Hutchinson's name was withdrawn, after which seventeen of the delegates immediately withdrew from the Convention.

The remaining twenty-seven delegates, four more than a majority, remained in Convention and finished up its business.

The withdrawal of Mr. Hutchinson, left Mr. Cosgrove the only candidate for Senatorial Delegate; a viva voce vote was taken and Mr. C. declared the nominee which was afterwards made unanimous. Following are the names of the delegates who remained and voted for Mr. Cosgrove:

Joseph Irwin, Pierre Sinnott, John Dickson, Jerry Dunlevy, Reineman Miller, Thomas Weger, Hugh McGuire, P. J. Jacobs, John Mertz, John Wehner, A. J. Nellis, John Wilhelm, Jr., T. D. Casey, George Roesch, Christ. Hoeck, F. Lorence, H. Noll, Aug. Marshall, E. N. Riggs, Jas. Jackson, P. Conway, Jas. Cooper, J. L. Smith, Wm. Bald, J. H. Dawson, Johnathan Fulton, Charles Pfordt. Total 27.

Among the delegates remaining with the "27" and voting for Mr. Cosgrove, was Mr. Hugh McGuire, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and who was elected as a supporter of Mr. Hutchinson. He is a most excellent Democrat, is very popular and seeks for fairness and harmony in the ranks of his party.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the chairman, Dr. Riggs, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE "BOLTERS."

The following are the names of the withdrawing delegates:

T. B. Swearingen, E. J. Roberts, Sol. Trauerman, Hon. John Swan, J. H. Stewart, B. S. Swayne, Chas. Hawthorne, D. H. Gerber, H. Carr, Wm. Dickson, J. P. Smith, Andrew Bahl, John Sample, Jas. Skiles, James Boyd, W. R. Cowan, J. W. Karns—total, 17.

NOTE—We are informed that the 17 "bolters" met and placed in nomination their candidate, Mr. F. M. Hutchinson.

FORTY-THIRD SENATORIAL.

The Forty-third Senatorial Convention, comprising the first fifteen and the Twenty-third wards of the city, met in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, to elect one delegate to the State Convention.

The proceeding were opened promptly at eleven o'clock by D. O. Barr nominating H. A. Freyvogle for temporary Chairman; Dr. Swenzell nominating Alderman C. O'Donnell.

Action on the nominations, however, was postponed and J. B. Larkins and Alderman Koenig were selected as temporary Secretaries to prepare the rolls.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The wards were then called and the delegates handed in their credentials as follows:

First ward—1st D, Bartley Walsh; 2d D, Wm. Jennings; 3d D, R. Mitchell.

Second ward—1st D, J. K. Cormack; 2d D, Michael Powers, 3d D, E. F. Houston.

Third ward—1st D, Joseph Paff; 2d D, James J. Flanney.

Fourth ward—1st D, John O'Dougherty; 2nd D, Dr. E. W. Swentzell; 3d D, Jos. O'Brien.

Fifth ward—1st D, J. C. Duffy; 2d D, P. McInerney; 3d D, John O'Neill.

Sixth ward—1st D, Thomas Berry; 2d D, Charles Low; 3d D, Fred Rich; 4th D, P. McQuillan.

Seventh ward—1st D, Josiah Reamer, 2d D, Owen Keenan; 3d D, Solomon Mumma.

Eighth ward—1st D, Robt. Ellis; 2d D, M. F. Sullivan; 3d D, D. O. Barr; 4th D, Jas. McDonald.

Ninth ward—1st D, C. O'Donnell; 2d D, William Trimbur; 3d D, Joseph Kraus.

Tenth ward—1st D, James Riley; 2 D, Edwin Carpenter.

Eleventh ward—1st D, John J. McGirr; 2d D, John B. Hays; 3d D, Samuel Ross; 4th D, John S. Thorn.

Twelfth ward—1st D, Jacob Kurtz; 2d D, Thomas Rafferty; 3d D, George Atkinson; 4th D, R. N. Ray.

Thirteenth ward—1st D, Henry Murphy; 2d D, Thos. Breen; 3d D, Nicolas Smith.

Fourteenth ward—1st D, Wm. Sweeny; 2d D, Henry A. Freyvogle; 3d D, E. S. Ward; 4th D, Daniel McKee, 5th D, J. J. O'Donnell.

Fifteenth ward—1st D, Henry Averman; 2d D, David Collins; 3d D, Titus Berger.

Twenty-third—1st D, James Murphy; 2d D, John House.

Henry Murphy of the first precinct of the Thirteenth ward announced that he would contest the seal of John Magan. The latter made reply to the announcement, stating that he had been a Democrat for a number of years, and that Murphy never even attended the polls.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. O'Neill then moved that the Convention proceed to elect a temporary chairman. The motion was adopted, and Alderman O'Donnell and H. A. Freyvogle were placed in nomination. The vote was taken viva voce and resulted as follows:

O'Donnell	28
Freyvogle	25

Alderman O'Donnell was therefore declared to be elected temporary chairman, and the result was received with applause.

On assuming the chair Alderman O'Donnell thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, concluding his remarks with the announcement that the election of temporary secretaries was next in order.

Messrs R. N. Ray, R. Mitchell and Ed. Houston were nominated and elected.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. J. C. Duffy moved for the appointment of a Committee on Contested Seats. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed Messrs David Collins, Jos. Crouse, Josiah Reamer, J. O'Neil and Dr. J. S. Thorn.

The Committee then retired and not long afterwards returned and submitted a report recommending the admission of Mr. Reamer, from the First precinct of the Seventh ward; Mr. Duffy, First precinct of the Fifth ward; Mr. M'Inerney, Second precinct of the Fifth ward. Mr. Murphy, First precinct of the Thirteenth ward, and Mr. House, Second precinct of the Twenty-third ward.

The report was objected to by Mr. O'Neil, who claimed that the regularly elected delegates had been ruled out. He referred to the seats of M. J. McGann, 1st D, 5th ward, and John Magan, 1st D, 13th ward. Mr. Henry Murphy, who claimed the seat of John Magan did not claim to have known that an election had taken place, but had his credentials handed him by another party. Mr. House claimed the seat of Mr. George McCandless, had quite as poor a case, but was nevertheless admitted. The yeas and nays were called on the motion to adopt the report, and resulted, yeas, 23; nays, 22.

Exception was taken to the tally of the votes, but the Chairman declared the motion to adopt as carried.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The election of permanent Chairmen was next in order, and Dr. E. W. Swentzell and Henry A. Freyvogle were nominated. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, the first ballot resulting:

Swentzell	25
Freyvogle	23

Dr. Swentzell was declared elected, and on taking the chair returned his thanks.

On motion of Mr. Duffy the temporary Secretaries were continued permanently.

Mr. D. O. Barr then moved that the delegate to be elected to the State Convention go uninstructed.

A motion to lay on the table was made by Alderman O'Donnell, but was subsequently withdrawn and the motion of Mr. Barr prevailed.

DELEGATE TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Nominations for delegate to the State Convention were in order, and

'Squire O'Donnell nominated Robert Liddell.

J. C. Duffy nominated Joseph Hunter.

D. O. Barr nominated Anthony F. Keating.

A viva voce vote was then taken, the first ballot resulting:

Liddell	24
Keating	24
Hunter	2

There was no choice and the name of Mr. Hunter was withdrawn.

EXCITING—A TIE VOTE.

Amid much excitement, a second ballot was entered into, and the result was announced as follows:

Liddell	25
Keating	25

'Squire O'Donnell—I move to proceed to a third ballot.

At last the calling of the roll was commenced and resulted as follows:

Liddell	25
Keating	23

Mr. Liddell was then declared elected, and on being brought forward by his friends, declined making a speech, but in lieu thereof invited all present to partake of a dinner at the Opera House Dining Saloon. No further business being before the Convention, it adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL.

The Forty-fourth Senatorial Convention met in the Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall. This district consists of the Sixteenth to Twenty-second wards inclusive, and the boroughs and townships between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and all those boroughs and townships north and west of the Allegheny river and north of the Ohio, not included in the Forty-second district.

The Convention was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock by Mr. W. A. Hoeveler.

On motion, John Coyle was elected temporary Chairman, and A. J. Henderson and W. A. Hoeveler temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, several notices being made of contested seats. The delegates were:

Sixthteenth ward—1st D, A. Veilsack; 2d D, John McCreighton; 4th D, W. H. Stoughton; 5th D, John Coyle.

Seventeenth ward—1st D, George Fox; 2d D, Thomas Fagan; 3d D, P. C. Shields; 4th D, W. H. Irwin.

Eighteenth ward—1st D, A. F. Riddle; 2d D, M. C. McCaffery.

Nineteenth ward—1st D, R. McCall; 2d D, Thomas Hogan; 3d D, C. Strahley.

Twentieth ward—1st D, W. A. Hoeveler; 3d D, B. C. Sawyer.

Twenty-first ward—1st D, A. J. Henderson; 2d D, J. M. Kerr; 3d D, Thomas Stonrod.

Twenty-second ward—1st D, Chris McGee; 2d D, W. C. Kerr.

Thirty-seventh ward—1st D, F. D. Turner; 2d D, A. W. Cadman.

McKeesport borough—N. Finch, H. McCloskey, J. M. Stewart, W. B. Neel, Jesse Sill, W. Knee.

Braddock's Fields borough—A. Saw, P. M. Holland.

Elizabeth borough—John Lynch, R. C. Stevens.

Etna borough—G. F. Kim, E. Eichenlaub.

Millvale borough—James C. Jackson, H. Call.

Sharpsburg—L. Winchzell, H. J. Murphy.

Elizabeth township—S. O. Rhodes, W. Hanna.

Plum township—J. B. Carpenter.

Penn township—W. H. McNeary, F. Wilson.

Patton township—J. S. Power, A. M. McCallister.

South Versailles township—A. M. McClintock, N. J. Bigley.

Wilkins township—James Hawkins, John Glunt.

East Deer township—John McClarren.

Forward township—F. Menown, H. Gambel.

Harrison township—M. G. Kenley, Moses Dean.

Indiana township—C. Dunninger.

Leet township—W. McCormick, J. W. Bateman.

Lincoln township—R. W. Gumbert.

North Versailles township—A. G. Miller, John McCue.

Ross township—Peter Evans, J. R. Ward.

Shaler township—J. C. Bryant, C. G. Schwend.

West Deer township—C. Bryson.

Nominations for permanent Chairmen were in order, and Messrs. John Coyle, of the Sixteenth ward, and Jesse Sill, of McKeesport, were nominated.

A viva voce vote was taken, resulting:

Coyle	33
Sill	27

Mr. Coyle made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred.

The temporary Secretaries were then made permanent scribes, and on motion the following Committee on Contested Seats was appointed: Messrs. N. Finch, W. H. Irwin, John Wenzel and Capt. W. McCormick.

On motion it was decided that any delegate whose colleague or colleagues were absent should be entitled to as many votes as the ward or borough was entitled to delegates.

The committee then retired and some time afterwards returned, when a majority report was presented recommending that Daniel Donahoo be admitted as delegate from the Seventeenth ward, Third precinct. The minority reported in favor of P. C. Shields, claiming that Donahoo was a Republican.

After some discussion the minority report was adopted and Mr. Shields was admitted to his seat. Mr. E. Eichinlaub on motion was deprived of his vote owing to his being a delegate in a Legislative Convention also.

Nominations for State delegate were then made as follows: Chris. Magee of the Twenty-second ward and B. C. Sawyer of the Twenty-third ward.

The vote was then taken, the first ballot resulting: Magee, 23; Sawyer, 44.

B. C. Sawyer was then declared duly elected. After which the Convention adjourned.

FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL.

The Forty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh and the townships and boroughs of the county lying south and west of the Monongahela rivers, met in Salisbury Hall, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Convention was called to order by J. F. Heisel, and J. W. Donaldson was chosen Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Twenty-fourth ward—1st D, William McNamara; 2d D, Fred Fox.

Twenty-fifth ward—1st D, Wm. Ruhe; 2d D, John Pierce; 3d D, Peter Krepp.

Twenty-sixth ward—1st D, Ed. Hogan; 2d D, J. F. Heisel; 3d D, Jacob Dresler, 4th D, Frederick Leinbecker.

Twenty-seventh ward—1st D, Henry Keller; 2d D, Martin Fagan.

Twenty-eight ward—1st D, J. W. Donaldson; 2d D, Christ. Sowers; 3d D, Louis Kuchneisen.

Twenty-night ward—1st D, James McKern; 2d D, John Joice.

Thirtieth ward—1st D, T. O'Brian; 2d Thomas Burns.

Thirty-first ward—1st D, J. Schwarm; 2d D, John Moss.

Thirty-second ward—1st D, P. McGinty; 2d D, James Eagan.

Thirty-third ward—1st D, James Lally 2d D, P. Loughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—1st D, A. Dugan; 2d D, P. Foley.

Thirty-fifth ward—1st D, James Slavin; 2d D, N. Fitzgerald.

Thirty-sixth ward—1st D, James B. Hayes; 2d D, E. Stevenson.

Chartiers borough—1st D, Michael O'Keefe.

Mansfield borough—1st D, Patrick Farrell; 2d D, Alex. Curley.

West Elizabeth boroughs—1st D, W. R. Lewis; 2d D, W. H. Teagarden.

Baldwin township—1st D, Wm. Fraley; 2d D, H. E. Whiteman.

Chartiers township—1st D, Samuel A. Duff; 2d D, Cornelius Scully.

Findley township—W. B. Hays.

Jefferson township—1st D, R. M. Blackburn; 2d D, J. W. Snee.

Lower St. Clair township—J. J. Blundon; 2d D, August Meal.

Mifflin township—J. D. Patterson; 2d D, Wm. Dersum; 3d D, O. H. P. Blackburn.

Moon township—1st D, Andrew Beck; 2d D, P. H. Stevenson.

Neville township—1st D, C. V. Crue; 2d D, R. Philips.

Robinson township—1st D, Samuel Keson; 2d D, Mark Andrews.

Snowden township—J. Laferty.

South Fayette township—1st D, Thomas Gladden; 2d D, Eben Hastings.

Scott township—1st D, T. F. McCabe; 2d D, R. S. Williams.

Stow township—A. Senger.

Upper St. Clair township—1st D, Sam'l. Molten; 2d D, Alfred McKown.

Union township—1st D, Robert Shields; 2d D, Phenix Rodgers.

Messrs. Nicholas Fitzgerald and J. P. Heisel were nominated as candidates for temporary chairman.

On motion, it was decided that the election should be viva voce. It resulted as follows:

J. P. Heisel, 26; Nicholas Fitzgerald, 37.

Mr. Fitzgerald of the Thirty-fifth ward was declared elected, and after thanking the Convention, took the chair.

The temporary Secretary, Mr. J. W. Donaldson was on motion made permanent.

Mr. Hogan offered a resolution that the delegate elected by this Convention to the State Convention be instructed to support neither Hopkins nor Barr.

The resolution was voted down.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for Senatorial delegates: Messrs. Dominec Ihmsen, P. Foley, J. K. P. Duff, and James Salisbury.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Ihmsen	13
Foley	20
Duff	23
Salisbury	6

No choice having been made, Mr. Dugan withdrew Mr. Foley's name. Another ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows.

Duff	47
Ihmsen	14

On motion of Mr. Heisel, the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Duff being recognized in the rear of the hall was called on to address the Convention. In a few remarks he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred and said he would go to the Erie Convention pledged to act for the best interests of the Democratic party. Mr. Duff's remarks were enthusiastically received.

There being no further business before the Convention it adjourned.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE.

Pursuant to announcement the Convention of the First Legislative District, comprising Allegheny city, met in the Common Council chamber, that city, at eleven o'clock.

ADDRESS OF MALCOLM HAY, ESQ.

The Convention was called to order by Malcolm Hay, Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee, who stated that the object of the meeting was to select three delegates to the Democratic State Convention. He then referred to the importance of the meeting, speaking of the necessity of the State Convention to select sound, honest men to be submitted to the voters as candidates for State officers. He alluded to the contest in the primary elections expressing his regret therefor, and urging upon all present to lay aside all bitter feelings that may have been engendered in the primary contest, and to enter into the ensuing election with unanimity and with an earnest support for the Democratic candidates. If all animosity is laid aside, the party would have fair prospects of success, otherwise they would surely be defeated. The speaker concluded by announcing the first duty to be the selecting of a temporary chairman, and that nominations were in order.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Mr. Samuel R. Stewart, of the Fifth ward, was nominated and unanimously elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. John S. Elliott of the Second ward, temporary Secretary.

DELEGATES.

The wards were then called and the following delegates handed in their credentials:

First ward—1st D, W. P. Beadell; 2d D, John Walsh.

Second ward—1st D, John S. Elliott; 2d D, D. H. Williams; 3d D, James McCalliston; 4th D, James Padden.

Third ward—1st D, W. C. Brown; 2d D, J. H. Elton; 3d D, Jacob Hochuley; 4th D, John Jahn.

Fourth ward—1st D, James Callery; 2d D, J. J. McDermott; 3d D, Daniel McGeary; 4th D, Victor E. Paulin.

Fifth ward—1st D, Samuel McCune; 2d D, Samuel R. Stewart; 3d D, John A. Martin.

Sixth ward—1st D, J. L. Hainds; 2d D, T. C. Wallace; 3d D, Henry Gerber.

Seventh ward—2d D, Valentine Baker, 3d D, Andrew Spath.

Eighth ward—1st D, Owen Shaakey; 2d D, Jesse Sutton.

Ninth ward—P. N. Hays, Michael Woods.

Tenth ward—Jacob Borne, Joseph Zinkand.

Eleventh ward—W. F. Richardson, W. J. Langfit.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

After the call of the roll Mr. W. F. Richardson, of the Eleventh ward, was elected permanent Chairman and Mr. Elliott was continued as permanent Secretary.

On motion a Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed, as follows: Messrs. Paulin, Callery, Elton and McCune. There was only one contest, Messrs. W. B. Carr and Charles Maginn of the Tenth ward, contesting the seats of Messrs. Jacob Borne and Joseph Zinkand. The committee retired to one corner of the room and soon reported in favor of admitting Messrs. Borne and Zinkand. On motion the report was adopted.

On motion it was then decided to vote for delegates to the State Convention by ballot, and Messrs. Wallace and Stewart were appointed tellers.

THREE STATE DELEGATES ELECTED.

The roll of delegates was then called, each one depositing his ballot in a hat as his name was called. The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. J. Langfit	27
W. P. Beadell	24
J. S. Miller	26
E. J. Roberts	5
John Swan	1
S. C. Trauerman	2
W. S. Reno	4

The Chairman then declared Messrs. Langfit, Beadell and Miller elected, when on motion the Convention adjourned.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE.

The Second Legislative Convention, comprising the first eight wards of the city, met at the St. Charles Hotel.

The meeting was called to order in the reception room, and M. F. Cassiday was elected permanent chairman, and E. P. Kearns, secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Upon the call of the districts, the following delegates handed in their credentials:

First ward—1st D, Joseph Feeney; 2d D, M. F. Cassiday; 3d D, John Roth.

Second ward—1st D, John S. Kennedy; 2d D, W. F. Beaumont; 3d D, D. McWilliams.

Third ward—1st D, C. A. Mitchell; 2d D, Frank Rattigan.

Fourth ward—1st D, James Lynch, Jr.; 2d D, M. J. Anderson; 3d D, Ed. McKenna.

Sixth ward—1st D, Thomas Farrell; 2d D, W. S. Musser; 3d D, B. A. McGinty; 4th D, A. Everson.

Seventh ward—1st D, E. P. Kearns, 2d D, J. Durning; 3d D, Daniel Gallagher.

Eighth ward—1st D, John A. Hare; 2d D, John Murphy; 3d D, James Condon; 4th D, H. M. Barnett.

After the examination of credentials the Convention went into a nomination for delegates to the State Convention.

Messrs. Charles Anderson, W. B. Lupton and Marion Markle were placed in nomination. Subsequently Mr. Markle's name was withdrawn and Messrs. Lupton and Anderson were elected by acclamation.

On motion adjourned.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE.

This Convention was called promptly to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Mr. John Callaghan, a member of the County Committee.

On motion, Mr. James Lappan was called to the chair, and Ald. J. D. Moreland and Mr. P. Murray chosen Secretaries.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the reception of credentials.

Mr. Jos. A. O'Neill claimed that there should be a Committee on Contested Seats.

The Chairman suggested that the gentleman make a motion to that effect.

It was then proposed by Mr. John H. Callaghan that the list of delegates should be read.

The Chair stated that it would be necessary to move to appoint a committee on contested seats, and he would entertain a motion to such effect.

Mr. P White then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate.

After some discussion, the question was called and the motion prevailed.

Ald. J. D. Moreland then read the following list of delegates, which, on motion of Mr. Jno. H. Callaghan, were received and filed.

THE DELEGATES.

Fifth ward—1st D, John Madden; 2d D, P. White; 3d D, Thos. Carroll.

Ninth ward—1st D, J. J. McGuire; 2d D, C. Manahan; 3d D, Anthony Christ.

Tenth ward—1st D, James Lappan, Esq.; 2d D, Ald. J. D. Moreland.

Twelfth ward—1st D, P. Murray; 2d D, Jas. McGirr, 3d D, Jos. A. O'Neill; 4th D, Jos. Loper.

When the list was properly recorded by the regularly elected Secretaries, Mr. Callaghan made the statement that on the part of himself and colleagues he would withdraw.

A delegate—Who are your colleagues?

Mr. Callaghan—Well, I've got enough of that.

Thereupon Messrs. James McGirr, Jos. A. O'Neill, J. J. McGuire and Anthony Christ announced that they desired to withdraw.

The Chairman stated that he presumed they would please their constituents and the Convention by remaining.

The gentlemen named then withdrew from the hall, despite the emphatic protest of the chair and the entire Convention.

There remained the following delegates:

Fifth ward—1st D, John Madden; 2d D, P. White; 3d D, Thos. Carroll.

Ninth ward—2d D, C. Monahan.

Tenth ward—1st D, James Lappan; 2d D, Ald. J. D. Moreland.

Twelfth ward—1st D, P. Murray; 4th D, Jos. Loper.

After the withdrawal of the aforesaid delegates the Convention proceeded regularly.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a Committee on Contested Seats: Ald. J. D. Moreland, Chairman; Jos. Loper, P. White and C. Monaghan.

The committee retired, and, after waiting in vain for any parties to any contest, returned and through their Chairman reported that there was no contest.

[The fact of the matter is that there were two contested seats—the two from the First and Second precincts of the Fifth ward, contested by J. C. Duffy and J. Murphy respectively.—REP.]

The report of the Committee was recived and on motion of Mr. John Madden, nominations were declared in order.

Mr. P. White nominated Mr. Charles McCarthy as delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. Loper moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Madden the Chair was empowered to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and announced the following gentlemen: Ald. J. D. Moreland, J. Loper, P. White, C. Monahan, J. Madden.

The Committee on Resolutions retired, and the Convention, on motion, took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at the appointed hour the Convention reassembled and the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Mr. Madden, reported the following:

Whereas, The Third Legislative District of Allegheny county, has heretofore been not only gerrymandered, but regarded as at the option of politicians; therefore be it

Resolved, By the representatives of the Democracy of the 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th wards constituting the aforesaid district, in convention assembled, that we cordially endorse and extend our sincerest congratulations to our delegate elect to the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Chas. McCarthy, and send him thither unpledged, this last as a mark of confidence in his known good judgment.

On the motion of Mr. Monahan, the preamble and resolution were adopted by acclamation.

The Convention then on motion of Alderman Moreland adjourned sine die with three cheers for their nominee.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE.

The Fourth Legislative Convention, comprising the Eleventh, Twelfth and remaining wards, met at the Common Pleas Court room No. 2. This district was entitled to four delegates.

The Convention was called to order by John H. Bailey, who announced that the choosing of a temporary Chairman was in order.

SPEAKER PATTERSON MADE CHAIRMAN.

Alderman Taylor and Hon. S. F. Patterson, Speaker of the House, were nominated, and the vote being taken viva voce, resulted in the choice of Mr. Patterson.

Messrs. Frank P. Laughran, Nicholas Sotters and N. Stokely were elected temporary Secretaries.

DELEGATES.

The wards were then called when the delegates presented their credentials, as follows:

Tenth ward—1st D, M. McFarland.

Thirteenth ward—1st D, John O'Leary; 2d D, John Bridger; 3d D, Joseph Fogel.

Fourteenth ward—1st D, N. Stokely; 2d D, James Brenan; 3d D, John Gamble; 4th D, A. J. Barr.

Fifteenth ward—1st D, Michael McSteen; 2d D, W. H. Porter; 3d D, J. A. Jacobs.

Sixteenth ward—1st D, H. Epping; 2d D, John Paradine; 3d D, J. C. Devlin; 4th D, J. Ward.

Seventeenth ward—1st D, M. P. Howley; 2d D, S. F. Patterson; 3d D, R. Detling; 4th D, D. Reardon.

Eighteenth ward—1st D, E. McCafferty; 2d D, Thomas Donnelly.

Nineteenth ward—1st D, John Call; 2d D, S. DeTravilliers; 3d D, James M. Taylor.

Twentieth ward—1st D, Wormcastle; 2d D, Patrick Castle; 3d D, W. J. Toner.

Twenty-first ward—1st D, A. Fry; 2d D, Louis Fundis; 3d D, John Harbaugh.

Twenty-second ward—1st D, James English; 2d D, J. K. Kerr.

Twenty-third ward—1st D, Patrick Fhey; 2d D, B. J. Bradley.

Twenty-fourth ward—1st D, Jas. Burns; 2d D, Michael Toole.

Twenty-fifth ward—1st D, Christ Feld; 2d D, Timothy Haney; 3d D, J. Dwyer.

Twenty-sixth ward—1st D, N. Sotters; 2d D, George Kunkle; 3d D, Ulrich Diabler; 4th D, P. Heisel.

Twenty-seventh ward—1st D, Andrew Stock; 2d D, Martin Fagan.

Twenty-eighth ward — 1st D, Adam Franz; 2d D, Frank Paulin; 3d D, Andrew Grill.

Twenty-ninth ward—1st D, Thos. Miller; 2d D, F. A. Zedfiel.

Thirtieth ward—1st D, Joseph Haney; 2d D, Wm. Slicker.

Thirty-first ward—1st D, E. Hershly; 2d D, T. McGowan.

Thirty-second ward—1st D, John T. Smith; Capt. McCallister.

Thirty-third ward—1st D, Joseph Kepler; 2d D, Frank P. Laughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—1st D, J. D. Buckley; 2d D, J. F. Minnick.

Thirty-fifth ward—1st D, L. E. Buckley; 2d D, Henry Johnston.

Thirty-sixth ward—1st D, John Cunningham; 2d D, Lawrence Murray.

Wilkins township—Wm. Boyd.

CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion the following Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed: Messrs. Feld, Miller, Howley and Brickley They immediately retired and the chairman proceeded to appoint Col. Donnelly, W. H. Porter, P. Heisel, B. J. Bradley and W. J. Reardon a Committee on Permanent Organization. The latter Committee also retired.

A motion was made to take a recess of forty minutes, but this was lost and the Convention remained in session awaiting the return of the committees.

The Committee on Permanent Organization soon returned, and reported, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent. The report was adopted and the officers continued in their seats.

Mr. Goehring of the Twenty-sixth ward, second precinct, then entered and asked that he be admitted as a delegate. He stated that he had been elected, but had no credentials. It had been arranged that the document should be either sent to his house or be brought to him at the Convention.

A motion to receive him without credentials was made and lost, when, on motion it was decided to admit no person without credentials.

CONTESTANTS ADMITTED.

The Committee on Contested Seats then returned and submitted their report, recommending that the following contestants be admitted to seats.

Twenty-first ward, third precinct, John Harbaugh.

Thirty-first ward, Edward Hershley.

Thirty-second ward, second precinct, P. McCallister.

Fifteenth ward, third precinct, John A. Jacobs.

Twenty-sixth ward, third precinct, F. T. Davis.

Fifteenth ward, first precinct, Michael McSteen.

Seventeenth ward, third precinct, Richard Detling.

The report was adopted and the above gentlemen took seats.

NOMINEES FOR STATE DELEGATES.

The chair announced that nominations for State Delegates were in order, and the following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. Uzziah Stewart, J. B. Epping, T. J. O'Leary, Frank Laughran, J. C. O'Donnell, Thomas Donnelly, John A. Hersch, J. M. Carson, N. P. Sawyer, B. J. Bradley, Chris Feld, Peter Slicker.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The vote was then taken viva voce, resulting on the first ballot as follows:

O'Leary	42
Bradley	38
Carson	16
Laughran	49
Hersch	38
Stewart	7
Feld	18
Slicker	10
O'Donnell	22
Sawyer	2
Epping	23

Messrs. O'Leary, Laughran, Bradley and Hersch having received the majority of votes were duly declared elected.

A motion was then made that the election be made unanimous, but this was lost, when the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE.

The Fifth Legislative Convention, comprising the boroughs and townships lying between the rivers and the boroughs and townships north of the Ohio and West of Allegheny, met in Common Pleas Court No. 1.

On motion 'Squire J. S. Nesbit of McKeesport, was elected temporary chairman, and Messrs. Robert Wylie and William Atwater, temporary secretaries.

The districts were then named by the secretaries when the delegates handed in their credentials.

On motion, Messrs. M. McNamara, E. Porter and J. McCurdy were appointed a committee on contested seats.

The temporary officers on motion were then made permanent officers when the following persons were nominated as delegates to the State Convention: Messrs. Samuel McKelvey, Daniel McKinly, Matthew McNamara and John Rogers.

On motion the vote was taken by acclamation and resulted on the first ballot as follows:

M'Kelvy	39
McKinly	38
McNamara	12
Rogers	11

Messrs. McKelvy and McKinly were declared elected, after which the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

The Sixth Legislative District, consisting of the boroughs and townships lying south and west of the Monongahela river, including the township of Neville, met in Salisbury Hall upon the adjournment of the Senatorial Convention at 12:30 P. M.

The Convention was call to order by Mr. John P. Heisel, who nominated Hon. Andrew Large of Mifflin township as temporary Chairman. Agreed to.

Mr. Joseph McCowen was chosen as temporary Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates presented their credentials upon the call of the wards:

Chartiers borough—1st D, Michael O'Keefe.

Mansfield borough—1st D, Michael O'Shea; 2d D, John Gormley.

West Elizabeth borough—1st D, S. K. Fife; 2d D, V. W. Teagarden.

Baldwin township—1st D, Wm. Frany.

Chartiers township—1st D, B. C. Boyce; 2d D, James Richardson.

Jefferson township—1st D, A. W. Beadell.

Lower St. Clair township—1st D, John Conner; 2d D, John Peter.

Mifflin township—1

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONCLAVE.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE GRAND PARADE—A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY—ORDER OF PROCESSION—THE REVIEW—INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AT LIBRARY HALL—FULL AND COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES—THE BANQUET, RECEPTION AND BALL.

(From The Daily Post, May 28.)

The closing exercises of the Twenty-second Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania Knights Templar were held in this city yesterday and last evening. The features of the Conclave in which the public manifested the most interest, and in fact the only features in which they could participate, were the grand parade and the installation of the Grand Commandery officers of the State. The former was announced to take place at ten o'clock in the morning, and as a most magnificent display was expected, immense crowds of citizens, and strangers in the city, appeared upon the streets. At an early hour in the morning an unusual stir and bustle were noticeable, and as the hour for the parade drew nigh, the thoroughfares over which the procession was announced to march were jammed with a living mass. The arrival of Commanderies in the morning and the music of the bands and the parade of home Commanderies appointed to escort the arriving Knights to their quarters, helped to attract the crowds upon the streets. Fifth avenue and Sixth street in this city and Federal, Ohio and North avenue in Allegheny, were the thoroughfares selected by the majority of the spectators, and in consequence passage along those streets was difficult. Many of the spectators occupied and were fortunate in receiving positions at the doors and windows along these thoroughfares.

FORMATION OF THE LINE.

The line was formed on Water street, right resting on Smithfield, according to previous announcement. The formation was expected to be complete by ten o'clock but owing to unavoidable causes this part of the programme could not be fulfilled. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the line was ready to move. When every Commandery had gotten in line, however, and every arrangement had been completed for the parade the command was given and the line moved over the route published in THE POST of yesterday in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Squad of Policemen,
Chief Marshal, Chas. W. Bachelor, and Assistants; Sirs George Needl, W. N. Riddle, Jas. K. Brown, J. S. Ward, D. P. Estep and W. S. Huselton.
Great Western Band.
M. E. G. M. of U. S. James H. Hopkins and G. C. G. of U. S., John W. Schultz of Baltimore, in a carriage.
Barouche containing Grand Commandery Officers.
Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Pittsburgh, Samuel Harper E. C., seventy-five Sir Knights, with two large banners, escorts to the
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, seven officers and thirty-three Sir Knights.
Union Cornet Band.
Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, James L. Lytle, E. C., seven officers, four standard bearers, three beautiful banners and eighty-one Sir Knights,
Wheeling Cornet Band.
Wheeling Commandery, No. 36, Sir Knight Hugh Sterling in command, fifty-two Sir Knights and six banners and flags.
St. John's Commandery No. 8, of Carlisle, Benj. K. Spangler, E. C., one beautiful banner and nine Sir Knights.
Meadville Silver Cornet Band, dressed in red jackets, white pants and caps with white plumes.
Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, of Meadville, Frank H. Foster, E. C.; one banner and eight officers and fifty-five Sir Knights.
Staley's Brass Band.
Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, James H. Elton, E. C.; six officers and seventeen Sir Knights in uniform escorting
European Crusaders (in citizen's dress)—E. M. Jenkins, W. A. Short, S. T. Morsell, Michael Rielly, James A. Sholes, J. H. Knapp, Richard H. Taylor, John Heath, Dr. Acombe, James Bown, J. Hutchins, and
Sixty-seven Sir Knights of Commandery No. 35, followed with fine banner.
Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, of Titusville, J. J. Carter, E. C.; banner and twenty-five Sir Knights.
Steubenville Band.
Steubenville Commandery, No. 11, James H. Blinn, E. C., with banners and flags and thirty-five Sir Knights.
American Coronet Band.
Mary Commandery, No. 36 of Philadelphia, W. Hamilton, E. C.; twelve officers, three beautiful banners and forty-eight Sir Knights.
A. P. Callow Brass Band.
Talbot Commandery, No. 43 of Oil City, T. R. Cowell, E. C.; banner and forty-five Sir Knights.
Franklin Band.
Franklin Commandery, No. 44, H. A. Miller, E. C.; thirty-three Sir Knights.
Four carriages containing Reception Committee, Invited Guests, etc.

Besides the regular Commanderies above there were small delegations present from St. Omer Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville; DeMolay, No. 9, of Reading; Pilgrim, No. 11, Harrisburg; Lancaster, No. 13, Lancaster; Williamsport, No. 22; Hermit, No. 24, Lebanon; Hutchinson, No. 32, Norristown; Reading, No. 42, Reading; and Uniontown, No. 40, Uniontown. All the Commanderies in the State, except two were represented at the Conclave, and nearly all of these had representatives in the procession.

PROMINENT FEATURES.

The procession was highly complimented by the spectators on every street over which it passed, and the parade was considered one of the finest that ever occurred in this city. To be sure the procession did not nearly reach such high numbers as many processions witnessed in this city, but when it is remembered that the paraders belong to a high degree of a very select order the turn-out will be considered extraordinarily large. The Knights in their beautiful equipment all presented a handsome appearance, but there were several Commanderies that were unexceptionally fine. Noticeable among these were the Mary Commandery of Philadelphia, the Steubenville, Wheeling and Meadville Commanderies, Tancred No. 48 and No. 1 Commanderies of this city, and Allegheny Commandery No. 35. These were each exceedingly well drilled and at different points along the route marched in the shape of a single cross and double cross, and also displayed considerable skill in marching so as to avoid mud puddles and piles of clinkers. Their banners too were beautiful and elicited much praise. The music was excellent, that of the Great Western, Meadville, Steubenville and Wheeling Bands receiving the most praise.

THE REVIEW.

The review was held on North avenue, between Cedar and Federal street, Allegheny. Upon arriving on the avenue the line was formed extending from Federal to Cedar avenue, and was dressed up in good style. The Grand Commandery and officers passed in front of the line receiving salutations from each Commandery and band as they passed. A large crowd of spectators lined the side walks throughout the entire extent of the line and manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings. After this portion of this ceremony was completed the column moved down North avenue along the route published to Library Hall, where it was dismissed, and the Sir Knights found time for rest and refreshments.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The installation of the officers elect of the Grand Commandery was announced to take place at three o'clock. The ceremonies were public, and long before that hour large crowds had already assembled in the Hall. The parquette circle was covered with the floor used at the Centennial Tea Party and chairs were placed upon this for the acommodation of Sir Knights. Other visitors were assigned positions in the balcony, which was jammed long before the commencement of the ceremonies.

The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Upon either side of the stage were placed large vases containing evergreen and flowers, while around the railing of the balcony was festooned a long wreath of evergreen. Arranged between the loops and tacked against the railing were placed the banners of all the Commanderies of the State, that of Commandery No. 1, of Pittsburgh, occupying a position between the windows of the right hand box. The rest were arranged in numerical order, there being fifty-two banners in all. The altar supporting an open Bible, upon which cross swords were placed, stood at the centre of the stage, and some distance behind were placed the chairs of the Grand Commandery officers. An organ also stood at the right of the stage.

The exercises were opened by the choir of Christ's M. E. Church, who were seated in front of the organ, singing the voluntary "Love's Redeeming Work is Done."

THE CEREMONIES.

The Sir Knights were then called to order by Grand Commander J. H. Dusenbury, who directed the escort to bring forward R. E. Grand Commander elect, Sir Charles H. Kingston, to be formally installed into office. The escort consisted of eight Knights fully equipped, who after performing several evolutions, marched to the back part of the Hall. They preceded the Grand Commander and the Grand Marshal, Edward Massen of Philadelphia, back to the edge of the stage where they halted, formed two lines and crossing their swords, the Marshal and Commander passed between the lines and under the crossed swords to a point immediately in front of the altar.

Most Eminent Grand Commander Hopkins arose to receive him, when Grand Marshal Massen presented him, in citizen's dress, to the M. E. G. C. with the following address:

Most Eminent Commander—I have the honor to present to you the Right Eminent Sir Charles Henry Kingston, who has been elected Commander of this Grand Commandery. I find him to be well skilled in our sublime mysteries and observant of the noble precepts of our forefathers, and have therefore no doubt but he will discharge the important duties of his office with fidelity.

ADDRESS TO THE GRAND COMMANDER.

Sir Hopkins, M. E. G. C., then addressed Sir Kingston from the book as follows:

Eminent Sir Charles Henry Kingston—Having been elected to the important and honorable station of Grand Commander of this Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I enter upon the discharge of the pleasing duty of installing you into your office. As the head of an institution founded upon the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues, you will sensibly realize the great responsibility of the new relation in which you now stand to your brethren and, I am fully persuaded, will so conduct the important interests about to be committed to your hands, as to reflect honor upon yourself, and credit upon the Grand Commandery. It now, Sir Knight, becomes my duty to propose certain questions to you, relative to your office, to which I must request unequivocal answers.

DUTIES OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER.

First—Do you solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that you will redouble your endeavors to correct the vices, purify the morals and promote the happiness of those of your brethren who have attained this magnanimous Order?

Second—That you will never suffer your Commandery to be opened unless there be present nine regular Sir Knights of the Order?

Third—That you will not confer the Orders upon any one who has not shown a charitable and humane disposition, or who has not made a considerable proficiency in the foregoing degrees?

Fourth—That you will promote the general good of our Order, and on all proper occasions be ready to give and receive instructions, and particularly from the General and State Grand Officers.

Fifth—That to the utmost of your power, you will preserve the solemnities of our ceremonies, and behave, in open Commandery, with the most profound respect and reverence, as an example to your brethren.

Sixth—That you will not acknowledge, or have intercourse with any Commandery that does not work under a constitutional warrant or dispensation.

Seventh—That you will not admit any visitor into your Commandery who has not been knighted in a Commandery legally constituted, without his first being formally healed.

Eighth—That you will pay due respect and obedience to the instructions of the General and State Grand Officers, particularly relating to the several lectures and charges and will resign the chair to them, severally when they may visit your Commandery.

Ninth—That you will support and observe the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, under whose authority you act.

Tenth—That you will bind your successor in office to the observance of the same rules to which you have now assented.

Do you submit to all these things; and do you promise to observe and practice them faithfully?

Sir Knight Kingston—I do Most Eminent Grand Master.

Sir Hopkins then advanced to the altar. All the Sir Knights in the hall who were equipped arose with hats off and Sir Kingston kneeled before the altar and took the oath of office, repeating it as it was read from the book by the former. Grand Prelate Rev. Dr. D. Washburne, of Schuykill, then repeated from the book a prayer, all the Sir Knights kneeling. After the prayer the Knights were seated and Sir Hopkins then delivered to Sir Kingston the following beautiful

CHARGE TO THE EMINENT COMMANDER.

Right Eminant Commander—You will now permit me to invest you with this badge of your office. It is a cross surmounted by rays of light. It is an appropriate and beautiful emblem of the sublime principles of this magnanimous and Christian Order of Knighthood. The cross will remind you of Him who offered up His life as a propitiation for the sins of the world, and the refulgent rays that emanate from it of those divine teachings and sublime precepts which He has left to guide and direct us in the paths of truth and holiness.

I present you the charter of the Grand Commandery; you will receive it as a sacred deposit, and never permit it to be used for any other purposes than those expressed in it, and safely transmit it to your successor in office.

I also commit to your hands the Holy Bible, the Great Light in every degree of Masonry, together with the Cross-Swords. The doctrines contained in this sacred volume create in us a belief in the existence of the eternal Jehovah; the one only true and living God, the Creator and Judge of all things in heaven and earth; they also confirm in us a belief in the dispensation of His providence. This belief strengthens our faith and enables us to ascend the first step of the Grand Masonic Ladder; this Faith naturally produces in us a Hope of becoming partakers in the promises expressed in this inestimable gift of God to man, which Hope enables us to ascend the second step.

But the third and last being Charity, comprehends the former, and will continue to exert its influence when Faith shall be lost in sight and Hope in complete enjoyment.

The cross swords resting upon the Holy Bible are to remind us that we should be "strong in the Lord, and in the power in His might" that we should "put on the whole armor of God," to be able to wrestle successfully against principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places.

I also present to you the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, the statutes and regulations of the Grand Commandery of this State and the by-laws of your Commandery. You will frequently consult them yourself and cause them to be read for the information of your Commandery, that all, being informed of their duty, may have no reasonable excuse to offer for the neglect of it. And now, Right Eminent, permit me to induct you into the chair of your Grand Commandery, and in behalf of the Sir Knights here assembled, to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your accession to the honorable station you now fill. It will henceforth be your special duty to preserve inviolate the laws and Constitution of the Order, to dispense justice, reward merit, encourage truth and diffuse the sublime principles of universal benevolence. You will distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims traveling from afar, feed the hungry, cloth the naked and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. You will inculcate the duties of charity and hospitality, and govern the Grand Commandery with justice and moderation. And finally, my brother, may the bright example of the illustrious heroes of former ages, whose matchless valor has shed undying lustre over the name of Knight Templar, encourage and animate you to the faithful performance of every duty.

Sir Knights, behold your Grand Commander.

The belt and sword and other regalia were then buckled on Sir Knight Kingston and he was conducted to the chair of the Grand Commander by Sir Hopkins M. E. G. C., while the Knights were standing. Sir Hopkins then read a brief address and the Knights who had seated themselves in the meantime, again arose and the Grand Commander was presented to them. Upon order of the Grand Marshal they drew their swords, saluted the new Grand Commander and returned their swords.

PROCLAIMED GRAND COMMANDER.

Grand Marshal Massen then advanced to the front of the stage, cried out "Hear ye," "Hear ye," when the bugle was sounded from the northern and southern portions of the building. He then proclaimed Sir Kingston as Grand Commander of the State Grand Commandery in the usual address.

The new Grand Commander, Sir Kingston then delivered an original address, detailing the high responsibilities assumed by those who accepted the high position to which he was advanced and expressing his hope of being enabled to meet the responsibilities by asking aid from God and with the assistance of the Knights. The address also contained words of instruction and advice to all Templars and closed as follows:

Sir Knights, I adjure you by your vows to be steadfast, immovable, always abiding in the truth, of which you are the defenders, the voluntary custodians. By faith, may you be strong; by patience, persevering onward and upward; by hope, invigorated for the most sublime efforts, keeping always before you as the crown and glory of your pilgrimage, the nearer approach to that Holy Cross on which all depend for happiness and eternal life, exclaiming as we lie down at the end, in the effulgence of its light, "By this sign we conquer" both death and the grave. The address was both able and interesting and we regret our inability to give it in full.

OTHER OFFICERS INSTALLED.

At the conclusion of the address singing by the choir was had, when Sir Hopkins announced that Grand Captain General of U. S., Sir Edward Schultz, of Baltimore, would install the remaining officers of the Grand Commandery, including the following appointees by the Grand Commander: Grand Standard Bearer, Sir James Houston, Grand Sword Bearer Sir Wm. Egel, Grand Warder, Sir G. W. Kindrick.

All these Sir Knights then formed in line in front of the altar, knelt and were administered the oath in a body and were then in turn presented by the Grand Marshal when the charge was read to them by Sir Schultz and the symbols of their offices were presented the charges being read to them in the manner given above.

Grand Marshal Massen then proclaimed these as the remaining officers, after which a voluntary was rendered by the choir, and the assemblage was dismissed.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET, ETC.

A meeting of the Grand Commandery was held after the dismissing of the assemblage.

In the evening the grand reception was held in the hall according to previous announcement. This was followed by a dance and supper. Only Sir Knights, their wives and "Sweet Hearts" were admitted to these. The festivities were continued till a late hour, and all departed greatly pleased with the evening's pleasures.

A number of the visiting Knights returned to their homes on the early morning trains accompanied by the band that attended them hither. Others will return this morning.

As announced in THE POST, the next annual Conclave will be held at Philadelphia in May next.

FIRING RAILROAD BRIDGES.

THE STRIKING MINERS IN MERCER COUNTY.

(From The Daily Post, May 29.)

At a late hour on Thursday night the bridge on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad between Sharon and Middlesex was set on fire in two places. Fortunately the flames were discovered before they had made much headway, by a man who was passing near by. The alarm was given and the wreck train was soon at the place, and succeeded in saving the bridge. At one point for a space of sixteen feet the timbers were charred, and at another for six feet. Trains are enabled to pass over the bridge by pushing them across though no locomotives pass over it. Travel is in no way impeded.

The incendiarism is charged upon the striking miners of the vicinity. It seems the mines between Homewood and New Castle have been running and from them the manufacturing establishments obtain their supply of coal. In order to gain their point, it is claimed, the miners about Sharon determined to cut off connection between Sharon and the working mines and so attempted to burn down the bridge. This would compel the mills to close or the operators to pay the prices they demand for mining. It was also rumored that several bridges on the Youngstown and Sharon Railroad had been fired, and this too was blamed upon the strikers. For the truth of the assertions we do not vouch, merely giving them as rumors.

SICK HEADACHE, languor and melancholly, generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove. By their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return. mwsW

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Adam Emich vs. Frederick Braun. Verdict for plaintiff for $83.

Same plaintiff with Bernard Schreiber, for use of former vs. Frederick Braun. Verdict for plaintiffs for $3,873 60.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coke and Iron Co. vs. William Smith. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,032.

Campbell & Ray vs. Adam Emich, is on trial. This is an action to recover for work done as a bricklayer and contractor.

South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Co. vs. James Gilleland. Jury withdrawn and cause continued.

The jury found for plaintiff for $141 37 in the case of Herman Miller vs. Robert Cornell and A. Werling, partners as Cornell & Werling.

A verdict for plaintiff for $158 67 was returned in the case of August Rajahn against the same defendants, and a verdict for $138 13 in the case of Wm. Deer vs. the same defendants. The three cases were actions to recover for work done.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The cases of Mary Craig and Harriet Houstin vs. the Directors of the Security Trust Company, are still on trial.

In the case of N. G. Burtt, C. H. Burtt, W. Baker and John Baker, partners as Burtt, Baker Bros. vs. Henry Horne judgment against Col. Wm. Epsy, garnishee, was given and execution ordered to issue against him in default of an appearance.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

National Iron Co. bankrupt, Crawford Co. On motion of J. W. Bailey, Esq., Solicitor of assignee, it is ordered that the said assignee accept in full settlement of the claim of Geo. W. Creveling, the sum of $1,000.

Geo. Fuller, bankrupt, Venango Co. Order of reference recorded and warrant issued returnable 23d prox.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Campbell & Ray vs. Adam Emich. Verdict for plaintiffs for $347 45.

Owen McGovern vs. the President and Directors of the City Bank; an action to recover money alleged to have been deposited in the City Bank. On trial.

Hezekiah Heath vs. Mrs. Tine et al. Alexander Calhoun, Esq., appointed guardian, ad liten.

Christ Heoholt vs. Robert Cornell and A. Werling, partners as Cornell & Werling; Watson Muse vs. the same defendants, Lawrence Hangen vs. the same defendants, and Joseph D. Williams vs. the same defendants; actions for wages. On trial together.

None of the courts will be in session today. In this court the argument list will be taken up on Monday.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Alexander Patterson vs. Watson & Dunham. Verdict for defendants.

James L. Graham, trustee of the Allegheny Savings Bank vs. Charles Schleiper; action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

Same plaintiff vs. Jake Hill, two cases, actions on notes. Verdict in one case for the plaintiff in the sum of $10,121 11, and in the other for the plaintiff for $13,182 32.

Blakely Bros. vs. Thomas Davidson; action on a promissory note given in the purchase of a horse. Defendant confessed judgment for amount of claim, $159 75.

In the case of Mary Craig and Harriet Houston vs. David Gregg et al, Directors of the Security Trust Company, the court ordered a compulsory non-suit with leave to move the court in banc to take it off.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Whitmore Bros., Luzerne county, petition of T. T. Hart, creditor, for the ascertainment &c. of certain alleged liens, was referred to Register Williard.

T. H. Gibbs et al., vs. John J. Carter, Crawford county. On motion of F. L. Seely, Esq., solicitor, an injunction was ordered to be issued to E. N. Van Ingen & Co.

Highlands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

John M. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed subject to exception.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. The hearing on motion for an order for the sale of certain real estate, free and discharged af all liens, continued to the 24th prox.

Peter Grace, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Fayette Brown & Co. vs. Ormsby Furnac Company. Non suit taken by plaintiffs.

In the case of Rhodes & Co. vs. Beson, a jury was sworn, when Court adjourned till Monday morning.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

A SALOON KEEPER SERIOUSLY STABBED ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night Lawrence Walker, a saloon keeper on Sarah street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, South Side, was stabbed by Andrew Young, it is alleged, receiving injuries that may possibly prove fatal. It seems Young is sometimes in the habit of indulging in the ardent too freely and his wife had notified Walker, together with a number of other saloon keepers in that vicinity to sell him no liquor. On Saturday night about the hour stated, Young entered the saloon and called for a drink. The saloonist refusing to give him any liquor, Young became somewhat obstreperous and Walker ejected him from the saloon. The door closed upon the two men after they got out, and what took place outside was not seen by any others than the combatants. In a moment however, the saloon keeper entered the room, remarking to those present that he had been stabbed. His injuries were examined, when it was found that he had been stabbed in five places. One cut is in the lower lip, and split the lip in two places. Another serious cut extends across the calf of one leg, while still another extends from the top of the left shoulder down the breast. He also received an ugly gash on the left hip, and another smaller wound, the location of which we did not learn. A physician was summoned to his house and sewed up the wounds, which are considered dangerous. At a late hour last night the injured man was reported very low.

An information was made against Young, and detectives were searching for him all day yesterday, but thus far without success. His residence upon the South Side was searched, together with other places, but Young could not be found.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts. For all cases of laryngitis, hoarseness, suppression or loss of voice, bronchitis, severe chronic or lingering coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicine. mwsW

MEMORIAL DAY.

HONORING THE DEAD—THE SERVICES AT THE DIFFERENT CEMETERIES—EXERCISES AT MONUMENT HILL, ETC., ETC.

The ceremony of strewing the soldier's graves was appropriately observed in the two cities on Saturday. The day dawned beautifully, but before the ceremonies were completed a heavy rain fell, which interfered more or less with the exercises. The programmes to be observed in the different districts of the two cities were given in full in THE POST of Saturday, and as these were carried out as nearly as possible, a brief resume of the exercises is all that would prove interesting. The

CEREMONIES IN ALLEGHENY

were most extensive, and were held in the morning in order to allow participants to take part also in the exercises observed in this city. At half-past seven o'clock the children of the Third ward schools marched to the foot of Monument Hill to await the coming of the procession. The pupils of the colored schools, under care of Prof. Neale, also turned out. The little people had a long wait, as the procession which should have been formed promptly like that of the children, did not arrive at the Hill until after nine o'clock. The line, when formed, moved over the route prescribed to Monument Hill, where the exercises were held. The Monument was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, while from the highest point of the Hill the stars and stripes floated at half mast. A stand for the orator's convenience was erected, and around this the different organizations gathered. There was an immense throng of spectators present.

Judge Kirkpatrick presided over the exercises, which were opened with prayer by Rev. I. N. Baird. The orders from National Headquarters of the G. A. R. were read by J. E. Stevenson, Post 88, and followed by music from the choir, when Judge Kirkpatrick read an extract from Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. This was followed by music, when the orator of the day was introduced, Capt. C. J. Arms, of the Commercial. The Captain delivered a very able address, which was the crowning feature of the exercises. Dr. H. B. Durrant read an original poem, when the Monument was formally decorated. The rain then began falling, and after more music the crowd dispersed, the officers of the Post postponing the decorating of graves in the different cemeteries until yesterday.

IN PITTSBURGH.

The members of Sheridan Post, of the East End, decorated the graves in the morning, following out the programme prescribed. They were unfortunate in being caught by the heavy shower which fell about noon, and, of course, were thoroughly drenched.

The members of Post No. 3 met at their hall on Fourth avenue at one o'clock, and preceded by the Cathedral Band marched to the Penn street car station, where they took the cars for Allegheny Cemetery. Arriving at the cemetry gate they again formed in line and marched to Gen. Hays' monument, where the members of Sheridan Post awaited them. The two Posts then proceeded to the "flats," where some two hundred unknown soldiers are buried. A large crowd of spectators had already assembled there. The exercises were opened with an address from Comrade Hazelet, after which the Cathedral Band executed a dirge. A memorial hymn was then sung by the choir, which was fo lowed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooke. The formal ceremony of strewing the graves was then observed and after more music, Col. Richard Realfe of the Commercial delivered an appropriate address. This was followed by music and the benediction, when the crowd dispersed.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The services on the South Side were under the auspices of Post No. 151, and were held in the morning. The procession was formed at the corner of Fourteenth and Carson streets, and preceded by the Highland drum corps, marched to St. Michael's Cemetery. As the procession passed through the gate the band played a dirge. The comrades arranged themselves in ranks of two, facing inward on the main avenue of the cemetery, when Post Commander J. G. Fisher spoke to the members from a printed address. This was followed by prayer by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead of the Walton M. E. Church, after which the members broke ranks and proceeded to plant fresh flowers upon the graves, which will bloom during the summer. The procession then formed again and marched to St. Paul's old cemetery, where a dirge was again played by the band. The same exercises were observed, Rev. Mr. Wallace offering prayer. After the graves had all been visited every person gathered about Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, who delivered an interesting address. The procession then formed again and visited the Methodist, South Side, Concord and Zimmerman cemeteries, strewing all the graves of soldiers, after which they returned to their hall where the closing exercises were held.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A FLAGMAN KILLED ON THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

At an early hour on Saturday morning A. Gardiner Railing, a flagman on the Connellsville Railroad, was killed near Saltsburg. It is supposed he fell off his train to the track and was run over. His absence from his position was first noticed by the engineer of freight train No. 35 at McKeesport. He notified the engineer of a train coming west, who kept a look-out for the missing brakeman and discovered him lying upon the track near Saltsburg with one of his legs badly mutilated. He died from his injuries shortly after being discovered and the remains were brought to this city and taken to the residence of A. P. Martin, on Scott's alley, between Seventh and Brewery streets, and the funeral took place yesterday.

Alderman Butler was deputized to hold an inquest, but after examining one witness, adjourned the inquest until this morning. The deceased was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife residing in Allegheny.

AT TENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
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Muzzle and Breach loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. 16a&W

FOR SALE.

WAGONS FROM $55 TO $500.

Spring and Plain Wagons in every style warranted good at wholesale and all. Also, every style of Wheelbarrows, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two squares below Suspension Bridge and Allegheny river

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Rose Epileptic Remedies, TRIAL PACKAGE AGE FREE. For circulars, evidence Consultation, etc., address ROSE BROS, Richmond, Ind. fe6:13tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk!
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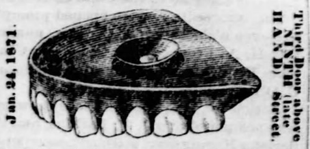
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.
FIRMLY IN PLACE,
In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.
And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Dick may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anaesthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

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WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance, $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are a staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. ap24:1yrW

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If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

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If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you.

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

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Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000. de2—

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$12,000	for	$2 00
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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the

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Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.
TICKETS ONLY $2.

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$1,000,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Will be drawn	June 30, 1875
Will be drawn	Sept. 30, 1875
Will be drawn	Dec. 31, 1875

Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5.
Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.
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And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. W-82W

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALIAS SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

In the matter of A. J. Montgomery vs. Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty. Alias summons in partition. In the Common Pleas of Washington county, Pa., No. 293, May Term, 1875.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
Washington County. }

U. S.

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

We command you as we have before commanded you, that you summon Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty so that she be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Washington in and for said county on the first Monday of July next, there to answer A. J. Montgomery of a plea wherefore, whereas the said plaintiff and said defendant do hold together and undivided the following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situated in the Borough of Washington, fronting on Chestnut street and bounded on the east by property of A.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Mr. Evarts Commences His Address for the Defense.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Upon the opening of Brooklyn City Court, Mr. Evarts commenced his address for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher trial. He commenced by referring to the appointment of the Church Committee to try Beecher, and said that their verdict should have satisfied all honest men.

After recess, Mr. Evarts said that the incredibility of so flagrant and heinous an imputation upon two excellent persons (as he was justified in pronouncing these parties irrespective of this imputation) was sought to be modified by plaintiff by qualifications which would commend the charge to human credulity. By making it out that good persons could commit evil and see in it no harm, the first step was taken to this step. Mr. Beecher, according to the prosecution, said that he sinned not through lust but through love, elevating, purifying, unselfish love. Mr. Evarts asked the jury to look at the folly of this attempt to make the charge seem credible by making adultery seem immaculate. Now what sort of adultery was this which took place between the purest and best who remained pure and good after it had taken place? Who could prevent this sort of miraculous adultery from getting into families, and who could ward off the charge of its commission.

In regard to this sort of miracle, he was reminded of a cartoon published in Punch representing a Sunday-school boy and his teacher. The boy did not know what a miracle was, and the master asked him what he would say if he saw the sun shining in the night. The boy replied that he should say it was the moon. But, said the master, if a man should tell you it was the sun? Please, sir, I should say he lied. [Laughter.] But if I should tell you it was the sun, I, who never lie? Please, sir, I should think you were drunk. [Laughter.] So in this case the jury were asked to believe that the chaste moon, shining in the pure heaven of the religious world was the blazing sun of adultery, they would at once declare that it was the moon, but here Theodore Tilton came along and said "I, Sir Marmaduke, declare it is the sun of adultery." What would the jury say to him. He believed they would say he lied. [Laughter.] But Frank Moulton came next, he who never told a lie, and said "on the honor of Sir Philip Sidney, I declare it is the sun of adultery." What could the jury say to him but that he was drunk? [Laughter.] Punch's catechism ended here, but there was a third witness in this case—Mrs. Moulton, the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, the sisterly friend of her pastor and of Mrs. Tilton. She too declared that this was the blazing sun of adultery. In this case, with all the politeness which the boy could command, he thought he would be obliged to say "Madame, you must have been sun-struck and don't know the sun from the moon." [Laughter.]

Whenever you establish the proposition that these breaches of external morality that threaten the very fabric of society and the purity of the family can occur without preliminary moral degradation and appropriation without being accompanied by the inflammation of low desires, and the triumph of flesh over spirit can be practised with the maintenance of all active benevolences and the exhibition of all beautiful virtues of life, you have struck a blow not at Mr. Beecher, not at Mrs. Tilton, but your own wives and your own daughters. Why do you rear them in the distinction between the wise and the foolish virgins? If the wise virgins, with their lamps trimmed and burning, are to be left in outer darkness and the wedding feast closed against them, why do you look at the growing beauties of the face and form and feel safe? Were we to discard the divine sentiment on which our society had rested for so long a time, were we to abandon these prospects and go back to the old physical law of personal security. If we abandoned these precepts, we would have to get a wife deposit company and have a paramour alarm by which we might be summoned to their presence in case of necessity.

Counsel then turned to the requirements of the law to meet such a case as this.

Counsel spoke of the force of Brooklyn epithets applied to this trial, and said the best method of testing the bridge between New York and Brooklyn was to send a train loaded with these epithets over it, and if it stood these it would stand anything. This was an issue whether Mr. Beecher, who stood for this country in the height of her extremity against all England and faced the jeers and cat-calls of great crowds of English gentlemen of the better classes and faced them down, what no single voice or man ever did for a nation since the world began, whether he was that beast, loose, coarse and loathed that would enable the English people to return the taunt that a jury discovered that his courage was not of the soul. Whether they were to say by their verdict that this man, whom every stranger who had been in the court room desired to grasp by the hand, that he was a man who should be excluded from all companionship, and that he could premeditate a persistent, cool seduction of a married woman. A verdict, said the counsel, of six cents would be as disastrous to Mr. Beecher in this case as a verdict of $100,000 and their vedict could not be a divided one but must either be for the plaintiff or defendant.

Mr. Evarts said they would now look at the law of circumstantial evidence and which he explained to the jury, quoting from a legal volume a portion of an opinion in the case of the People against Bennett. The plaintiff, said the counsel, had not failed to present proofs looking to conviction from any delicacy. He did not hesitate to bring Joseph Richards here under the charge of the court. He did no hesitate to bring a pauper woman from the wards of the hospital to repeat her lies before them. When she swore here that on one occasion she heard Mr. Beecher ask Mrs. Tilton how she felt, to which she replied, "Father, dear, I feel so so." Counsel did not know but that so so was a very indifferent expression of how she felt. Another witness was also brought here who swore to seeing Beecher on the door steps of Mrs. Tilton's house at eight o'clock in the morning, waiting for some person to open the door and there was no evidence that Mrs. Tilton was in the house, or what Mr. Beecher went for. When Richards comes on the stand he apologises to the court and jury, said the counsel, for what he had to say, and wanted to relate something else than that he was asked for in order to show the impression that the occurrence he saw at his sister's made on him. All that he saw on that occasion when he went there was that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were conversing, and when he came into the room they withdrew away from one another.

The Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Upon the opening of the Brookly City Court, Mr. Evarts resumed his remarks. He touched on the testimony of Mr. Martin in relation to the piazza of Mrs. Ovington's house, and said there were instances of cases where men dashed their brains out against brick walls, but here was an instance where a man dashed his brains out against a brick wall which was not there. There was an old Latin motto, "Falsis in uno; Falsis in omnibus," satisfy yourself that man was false in one thing, and you could satisfy yourself that he was false in all.

As portrayed by Mr. Tilton, his household was an ideal home, without an element to disturb its happiness until it was entered by the seducer. But, owing to some business difficulties with Mr. Bowen, with which Mr. Beecher was disconnected, he deemed it necessary to keep up a connection with Mr. Beecher, lest in a controversy between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, the good name of his own wife and children should be impaired. Mr. Tilton was not afraid that his wife would publish her shame, or that Mr. Beecher would, but he was afraid that it would come out in some way, and therefore whispered insinuations to a select circle of friends as the best method of keeping it secret. Mr. Evarts continued in a vein of sarcasm to sketch the

PONDEROUS AND ELABORATE MACHINERY

which Tilton and Moulton found it necessary to employ in order to keep this secret, while Mr. Beecher was leading a life which was one of circumstantial confession. This continued, he said, until he (Tilton) found it necessary to reverse his policy and discovered that it was his duty to

SACRIFICE HIS WIFE

and children thet he might crush Beecher. It was thought that the boldness, the heinousness, the circumstantiality of this charge supported by select bits of evidence and Mr. Beecher's handwriting, as prepared by Moulton in his published statement under the guidance of an advisor thought to be wise, would be death. Out of all this heat,

A VIPER

was generated as the viper came out of the fire and fastened upon the arm of the the apostle St. Paul. When the companions of the Apostle saw this and saw him shake the reptile off into the flames they looked to see him swell up with poison or fall down suddenly, thinking him to be a murderer upon whom vengeance had been sent. When they saw that he suffered no harm, their rude faith took a new direction and they thought he was a god. When the viper fastened himself upon Mr. Beecher he suffered a terrible ordeal, but those who had known his life for twenty-five years did not like to see him swell up with poison or fall down suddenly, for they knew he was not a murderer.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning next, Monday (Decoration Day) being a legal holiday.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Celebration of Decoration Day at Various Points.

LITTLE ROCK, May 29.—To-day has been the most memorable in the history of Little Rock. Federal and Confederate, white and black united in a joint decoration of the fallen dead on both sides.

There were at least 3,000 persons in the procession which moved from the State House at nine o'clock to Oakland cemetery where sleep the dead soldiers of both armies, side by side. The State departments, courts, county and city offices and stores were all closed. The speakers' stand at the grounds was erected, half on the Confederate side, a rock wall only dividing the two cemeteries.

Hon. H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge, presided. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Edgerton on the part of the Federal and Maj. Geo. A. Gallagher on the Confederate side.

An original poem by Mrs S. R. Allen was read, after which the graves were strewn with flowers.

BURIAL OF THE HATCHET.

A hatchet carried by an ex-Confederate soldier was buried on the Federal ground with some ceremony.

After the exercises were through at this cemetery, the procession reformed and moved to Mt. Holly Cemetery where there are about 800 Confederates buried. After decorating their graves, a Federal soldier buried a hatchet there also. Everybody united in the ceremonies—high and low, white and colored, ex-Federal and ex-Confederate, Democrats and Republicans. It has been a holiday throughout the city today.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Fully 3,000 persons participated in the decoration exercises at Spring Grove Cemetery to-day. An oration was dolivered by Gen. S. A. Huribut of Illinois and remarks were made by Col. R. M. Moore and Maj. Sam. V. Reed, the latter an ex-Confederate. The speech of Maj. Reed was of a most patriotic character and was received with loud applause. A large number of ex-Confederates took part in the ceremonies.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—To-day was observed here as Decoration Day. Members of the Grand Army marched to Lone Mountain Cemetery and decorated the graves. An address was delivered and minute guns fired. Flags in the city were at half mast. It was not observed as a general holiday,

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 29.—Decoration day was duly observed here and business was generally suspended during the afternoon. Ceremonies were conducted by Forsyth Post G. A. R., assisted by military and civic societies and citizens generally. Ex-Governor Hays delivered the address.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 29.—The favorable weather and the dedication of the new monument at the National Cemetery at Mound City to-day, brought out an unusually large attendance to the decoration ceremonies. It is estimated that 5,000 to 10,000 people attended from all parts of Southern Illinois. Hon. John H. Oberly and ex-Governor Dougherty made addresses.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Decoration day was observed here to-day. All the courts and city departments were closed, but business was not generally suspended.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The decoration of Federal soldiers' graves, at Cane Hill, to-day, was attended by a large crowd. Secretary Bristow delivered the oration, followed by a short address by Hon. James Speed, ex-Attorney General of the U. S. A.

NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, May 29.—The cities and towns generally throughout New England observed decoration day as a holiday. In nearly all the cemeteries flowers are placed on the graves.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29.—General Forrest, in a note to the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the National Cemetery, next Monday, accepting an invitation to participate, says: I appreciate and am in full sympathy with the spirit of manly friendship and reconciliation which has prompted the recent interchange of so many soldierly courtesies among those who, with equal courage met so often as foemen upon the field of battle, and sincerely trust that the time is not far in the future when the soldiers of the late war will cease to remember the angry passions engendered by the bloody struggles between those who were true to their colors during the late war there can be no hate or bitterness. Since all have now one flag and one country, there ought to be no estrangement or sectional antagonism.

General Pillow in response to a similar invitation in behalf of Mexican veterans, returns a cordial acceptance.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—To-day having been set apart for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves, it is generally observed as a holiday. All the public departments and banks are closed, and other business, for the most part, suspended. Flags are displayed from the public buildings and private establishments. The principal point of attraction was the Arlington Cemetery, where the oration was delivered, by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, and an original poem recited by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The Marine Band was in attendance and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies. Among the prominent visitors were the President and members of the Cabinet. The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead Tuesday next. There will be no oration nor music. On account of the backwardness of the season flowers are scarcer than heretofore, though the government hot houses made generous contributions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Monday next will be observed as a holiday by the banks, government offices and all exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—With favorable weather Decoration Day was generally and well observed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Ex-Federals and Confederates most cordially and very heartily joined to-day in the decoration of soldiers' graves in the National cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city. The attendance was much larger than usual, there being fully 10,000 people present. General Sherman presided and orations were delivered by Gen. John W. Nolie, a Federal, and Col. Musser, a Confederate. An original memorial ode was read by Prof. O. H. Feathers and an oration in German was delivered by Major E. T. Weigel. After these ceremonies, all the graves in the cemetery, Federal and Confederate alike, were strewn with flowers, garlands, evergreens, &c. Three companies of soldiers, including one colored were also present and participated in the ceremonies of the day.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The decoration ceremonies at Lincoln Monument, in Brooklyn, took place to-day in the presence of several thousand people, including a large number of Sunday school children, the latter furnishing the vocal music. The exercises included a few remarks by J. S. T. Stranahan, and an invocation by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, after which the Sunday School children sung a hymn. Captain James A. Armer was the orator of the day.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—The graves at Chalmette were decorated to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The decoration of soldiers' graves at Crown Hill Cemetery took place to-day.

TENNESSEE.

Graves of the Confederate Dead Strewn With Flowers—Ex-Federal Soldiers also Participate in the Memorial Exercises.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—The graves of the confederate dead buried at Mt. Olivet and Mt. Calvary cemeteries were decorated with flowers this afternoon. A large number of federal and ex-federals were present and participated in the ceremonies.

THE ORATION.

Following is a synopsis of the oration:

"In the midst of funeral wreaths and sad tearful heart beatings, it is with a sense of deepest gratification that I am able to hail this auspicious day, not because we have ceased to mourn for our dead comrades who sleep here, not that we are rejoiced to bury out of mind the cause in support of which they fell, the victims of a pure and heroic patriotism, in our heart of hearts we shine their memories, and their fame shall be as precious to us as the virtue of our women or our hopes for our children. I never belonged to that class in whose hearts surrender, or after wrongs, to put out the light of hope for my country—my whole country—neither in the hurricane of feeling which swept us into war nor in the midst of years in which passion and swords revelled in blood not even on the black winter's night when I rode in the rear of General Hood's broken and crushed veterans across the raging Tennessee over crazy pontoons, nor on the saddest of all days, when at Greenville, Ala., I put my parole in my pocket, saw my comrades lay down their arms, our color-bearer fold and place in his bosom our ball riddled flag and in mute sorrow turned my horse's head toward the home of my boyhood, midst the cedars and limestone crags of the old volunteer State—I say not even in these hours did I ever lose faith in the destiny of the South or the unity of the Nation. To me the war, its course and results have even been an episode both painful and necessary in the unfolding drama of our national existence. I have never served in a belief in the necessary oneness of these United States. After enumerating the causes that brought about the war, and believing that God and progress were in it, that these our comrades have not fallen in vain, he closed by urging a little more of the prompt and soldiery energy with which John C. Brown followed up the Trenton murderers, a few more Southern tours upon the part of Congressional statesmen and committees, and speeches from other soldiers such as Bartlett and the heroic death of these men, our comrades shall be seen to be rich fruit in a national life, more glorious than the old past until the day dawns when the names of those truly good and great on either side will be urned in the nation's history as a common heritage of fame.

NEW ORLEANS.

Condition of the City Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The Presidents of Banks and Insurance Companies and city bondholders met the city administrators at City Hall last night, to discuss the premium bond plan adopted by the City Council. The financiers and bondholders present signed the following:

We, the undersigned Presidents of Banks and Insurance Companies and Bondholders of the City of New Orleans, do hereby approve and cordially recommend to all parties interested whether the bondholders or property-holders, the plan adopted by the City Council based upon premium bonds as best calculated to meet the existing urgency in city finance.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Another Expedition Captured.

OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—Information has been received from Ft Laramie that the Gordon Black Hills, outfit, who checked Capt. Walker off and proceeded on their way were captured by Col Anson Mills command. The entire outfit, excepting enough provisions to last them in Ft. Randall was destroyed. Gordon is en route to Cheyenne a prisoner and the rest of the party are en route from Randall under escort of Capt. Walker's command. Walker has their arms and munitions. This is evidence of the efficient watchfulness of the military over the Black Hills country.

FRANCE.

MORE MILITARY APPROPRIATION WANTED.

PARIS, May 29.—General De Cissey, Minister of War, asks for a credit of 51,000,000 francs to continue work on the fortifications of the country and for a supply of war material.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Catholic Church Burned During Service.

A Large Congregation Present at the Time.

66 Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night in the burning of the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke during the evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children.

The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred people in the body of the church, who escaped, but, on the stairway leading from the gallery, human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor as the flames rushed toward them. Many leaped to the floor beneath and were

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

The gallery skirted both sides of the building with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The recognized dead up to this hour are as follows: Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Norin, Mrs. Calixte Larivie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdins, wife and four children; Isaac Morean, Fabier Morean, Miss Ida Lalafrance, Justin Brissan, Alphonsine Moran, Mary Daucette, Etta Meneure, the daughter of Augustus Coache and Alzene Naoton. Badly burned—Mrs. Theophile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Timineur, Calixte Dufresne, Slightly burned—Louise Puquette, Louise Terriere. Wounded Rosalie Davian and Pascal Paquette's family. There is one dead and two dying in the family of Francois Derey. There are four slightly burned and one missing. The priest's house which joins the church on the rear, was also burned. The bodies were taken to Peter Novatt's, a Main street store and Park Street School House for temporary deposit. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The exercises had nearly closed when the flame from a candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary and streamed up and caught the building. Immediately

A PANIC ENSUED

and the people rushed for the doors. There is but one entrance to the gallery and that from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames reached in that direction and this soon became blocked, rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath and were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church in the rear and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the

MOANS OF THE DYING

made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in the church all killed. Many were pulled out by their arms and feet, so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy from the Convent were soon on hand,

CARING FOR THE WNUNDED

and holding services over the dying. Father Dufresne also held services. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed. The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in the building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York mills and boarding houses, and physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of multitudes was pitiful to hear. Among the persons in a dying condition are: Mary Lachance, Mrs. Bridge the mother of seven children one of whom is missing and probably among the dead; Bazanth Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Annie Lapointe, Lacosta Elidor, Charles Comme burned badly but will recover as will probably the brother of Father Dufresne, and it is estimated that 20 or 30 were taken to other houses some of whom must die.

LATER—The following were also seriously burned. Mary Gading, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown, a young chapel girl; Victoria Brison, Louisa Torrier, Lizzie Mercies and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die. One girl was terribly burned and was moved to the House of Providence. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping on the back of a man who carried her out while her sister, who was with her was burned. Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke, and the Relief steamer was out for practice so that the fire department was promptly on the spot.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The scenes at the doors are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way.

SAD INCIDENTS.

The last to get out of the church was said to be a man with his wife and little girl. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langlors of Riverside Mill, went in to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door under the feet of the throng. Though he burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of sixty went to the same opening and hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by her hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear and she fell and was seriously injured.

Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of twelve years being burned. She was tearfully sought after by her little brother and at last discovered dead.

John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, pulled many down who were on top, thus saving a dozen lives;

SPRINGFIELD, May 28.—Intense excitement prevailed last night in Holyoke, centreing opposite the church at which the disastrous fire occurred, and at various points to which the burned were carried. The scenes of last night and to-day in the school house basement where the bodies of the dead were carried were heart rending in the extreme. In some instances features were distorted as though extreme agony had been suffered before death, but many looked calm as though smothered. All were blackened with smoke. Some were burned beyond possibility of identification, nothing remaining but the trunk.

TOUCHING SCENES AT THE FIRE.

One person appeared at the gallery window completely wrapped in flames, and after tottering an instant fell to the ground dead and unrecognizable.

Hundreds of men went to the wreck as soon as opportunity offered to search for bodies, and a force of police was organized to keep back the large crowd which had gathered. A greater number of bodies were found in the fatal entry way, burned, some of them to a crisp.

The body of one woman was found in the seat she had occupied. Her clothing was entirely burned off the flesh.

A woman weighing some one hundred and eighty pounds was dragged screaming from the mass. She was carried a short distance from the church and placed on the grass while the flesh actually pealed off her back. In a moment she fell over dead.

Louis Desjerdin, a man fifty-four years old, whose wife and daughter were both burned to death, became insane to-day from grief and cried continually and agonizingly, "O my Julie! my Julie!" Some were taken out alive who were under others who were dead, and owed to this fact their own salvation.

One woman was positive her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by the assurance from a friend that he had been walking with him.

One of the most touching cases was that of two little girls about twelve years of age, who rushed for the entrance of the building, while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother who were within. They could only be restrained by an officer who took them in his arms.

One woman jumped from the highest window down upon the front steps, breaking her arm. A man, with two children in his arms, jumped from a window and escaped. One poor woman, enveloped in flames, shrieked out "for God's sake, save me," and she was dragged out.

A MOST PITIABLE CASE.

One of the most protracted cases of suffering was that of Mary Desgardin who was burned past all recognition, and somehow found her way to the hill north of the church and wandered around there about twenty minutes before she was found and taken to her home where she died about eleven o'clock this morning, having lingered fifteen hours in fearful agony.

A LOVER PERISHES IN THE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIS SWEETHEART.

The fate of Ammanie Menier and her lover was a touching event of the fire. She was organist for the evening; the absence of the regular one, and was cut off from escape when the church was burned. Her lover escaped, but finding that she was still within turned to rescue her, was overcome with the flames and perished with her.

NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The Latest revised figures concerning the losses by the Holyoke disaster give 71 as the number of the dead; fatally burned—22; otherwise burned and wounded—27. Of the 71 dead 55 were females and 16 males.

A CORONER'S JURY WAS SUMMONED

to-day but the excitement continues so intense that it was judged best not to attempt the taking of evidence, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

DOORS OPENING INWARDS.

There are those who state positively that one of them was closed, and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man went to the closed door and, flourishing a club, threatened violence to any one who came near, in order to get the crowd away, but without success. Others state as positively that both doors were open.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The church society was established about seven years ago, and Father Dufresne had been the only pastor. The parish included all the French Catholics of this city, whose number is estimated at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons. The church was erected in 1870, entirely of pine, and was about one hundred feet by sixty, two stories, with galleries on the sides and north end, about twenty-five feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and vestibule from which two doors opened into the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibule. At the rear end was another door by which a few persons escaped immediate death, upon the breaking out of the flames.

THE OLD STORY.

All the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door, and falling upon one another, choked up the door way with their bodies piled in all ways seven or eight deep. Here most of the lives were lost. From this mass Chief Mullen rescued one young woman after having taken off two dead bodies from above her. The Chief and others had their clothes almost burned from them and were badly burned about the hands. In the rear of the church was the priest's residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out.

THE HERO OF THE DISASTER

was John Lynch, a brave fireman, who was first to respond to the alarm. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appalling. They were wedged tight and almost immovable in the doorways, and it was a dense mass of humanity from six to eight feet in height, none of them being able to stand upright from the terrible pressure of the crowd behind. Without a moment's pause to consider their danger, Lynch and Chief Engineer Mullin rushed into the flames, spurred on by piteous cries of "For God's sake, come and help us!" and began pulling out bodies. A moment later and a well directed hydrant stream from Mt. Holyoke hose struck the brave rescuers and undoubtedly saved their lives, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave, streaming far out into the open air.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29.—The funeral of forty-eight victims of the disaster at Holyoke, took place this morning in the basement of the new Catholic Church. An immense crowd was in attendance. The coffins were placed on the dais in the centre of the room, and after some thirty-five coffins had been thus arranged, the platform gave way causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted, and had to be carried out. The excitement, however, soon subsided. Funeral orations were pronounced by Rev. Fathers Primeau of Worcester, and Gagnier, of this city. The processions were more than a mile long and followed the remains to the French Catholic Cemetery at South Hadley Falls.

SPAIN.

MORE FIGHTING.

MADRID, May 29.—A battle between Carlist and Government troops is reported to have taken place at Alsoza to-day, wherein the Carlists lost seventy killed and two hundred wounded. General Dorregorray is reported wounded.

THE THIRD TERM.

Letter of Gen. Grant to the President of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

A Weak Answer to the Third Term Problem.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believe it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule.

THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SURPRISE.

In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party no matter how met, but a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

GRANT'S PAST "SACRIFICES."

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even a first nomination. To the first, I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated, I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments, which I so much needed to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace, and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE SECOND TERM.

Without seeking the office for the "second term," the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination.

PLEASED AT THE SECOND NOMINATION.

I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following. But, it must be remembered, that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, than an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

COMES TO THE POINT.

Now for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c.

A THIRD TERM MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

It may happen in the future history of the country, that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President or even to renominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election or even a nomination.

WOULD ACCEPT A THIRD TERM UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

To recapitulate—I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect,
I remain your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White,
President of Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

OPINION ON THE LETTER FROM A RADICAL STANDPOINT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The National Republican will to-morrow print an authoritative explanation of the President's letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

The proper time has arrived that an acknowledged authority has spoken regarding the third term question, and President Grant has written the most important letter of his public career, declaring he is not a candidate for renomination. It will be read with more interest and deeper concern by the American people than any political document ever written. The firm and dignified explanation of his silence regarding this matter will not surprise those who understand the character of a man who has habituated himself and whose experience has taught him to rely upon his own methods, and whose greatest successes have been won as a result of a quiet independence of thought and discreet self-dependence, otherwise the letter is uniquely characteristic and remarkable for the absence of clap-trap and the ordinary rhetorical subterfuges of politicians.

Even the argument that the people alone are all-powerful in the selection of their officials, and that no Constitutional prohibition exists to prevent them from electing a President for a third term is concisely put in such array as to show that it has no personal application, but is used as an answer to the slanders of his enemies. To his mind, it appears that no man can control his own political future except to destroy it, and no one man however powerful, can dictate his own personal advancement either to his party or the country at large. He admits, however, what every loyal man has often felt, that emergencies might arise which would render it imperatively necessary that a President should be re-elected for a third term. While contemplating the condition of affairs which would have existed if President Lincoln had lived and the war had lasted until the end of his second term no one will deny the soundness of this deduction, but he adds very pointedly that such emergencies are not now probable. In this he simply defends the right of the people by showing their power to thwart the schemes of ambitious men, and their authority to select their own rulers in accordance with constitutional limits. There may be those who will maliciously construe this defence to mean something more than a plain interpretation of the words used will indicate, but he can afford to render the circumstances to suffer further misrepresentation. In fact, he expects it as the natural result of the disappointment which the letter will give to one class of his enemies, and the exaltation of another class who will boast that he has been forced by them to speak against the inclinations of his own heart.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

DESTRUTICVE forest fires have been raging throughout the State during the past week.

TWO laborers who had gotten on a drunken spree were drowned near Allentown on Monday.

ALTOONA has already contributed two car loads of provisions and other needful articles to the Osceola sufferers.

THE Bethlehem Iron Company is making 5,000 tons of steel rails for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

THE local editor of the Osceola Reveille lost everything except his wife and six or seven children in the late fire at that place.

THE Jubilee promulgated by Pope Pius IX for the year 1875 will commence in the Church of the Holy Name, at Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Sunday, June 13th. prox.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, the Philadelphia saw manufacturers, are not only sending saws to England, but are, we understand, opening markets in Russia and Spain.

ONE of the furnaces of the Westerman Iron Company, Sharon, is completed ready for blowing in as soon as fuel can be procured. The other one will be in running order also in a few weeks.

SHARPSVILLE is excited over a rooster, which the Advertiser says "Is sitting beside a hen on a nest full of eggs, doing its share toward the work of incubation, and has been very faithful for a week now, seldom leaving the nest."

A FARM house owned by Mr. George Eby and occupied by Mr. Laban Hall, two miles east of Huntingdon, was burned to the ground, with all its contents, on Thursday last. A spark from a locomotive is supposed to have set the house on fire.

GEORGE W. SPENCER, who was convicted in Brookville, Jefferson county, of manslaughter in causing the death of Ignatius Bruner of Reynoldsville has been sentenced to five years and ten months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE body of Mrs. Wm. Zimmerman, of Somerset county, who was interred in a graveyard between Stoystown and Jenner X Roads about one year ago, was taken up for removal the other day, when it was found that the remains were perfectly petrified.

ON Sunday last a young man named Edmund Maurer, residing in Jenner township, Somerset county, was struck by lightning while riding on horse back through the township, in company with several companions. Both horse and rider were instantly killed but the companions were uninjured.

SAYS the Waynesburg Messenger: Mr. S. J. Oliver of Franklin township, informed us several days since, that the grasshoppers, in countless myriads had already made their appearance on his farm some two and a half miles west of this place. They are said to very closely resemble the Kansas grasshoppers.

SAYS the Johnstown Democrat: On last Sunday afternoon a small boy fell off the Iron bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Conemaugh, into the river. He fell the distance of thirty feet, and was not in any way injured. He was taken from the river by a gentleman who happened to be on the river bank near by.

ON Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, the planing mill of Kreps Bros., situated on the island, at Greenville, Mercer county, was totally destroyed by fire. It had not been in operation for the past two years. Loss about $4,000 on building and machinery. Insurance $2,300. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

SAYS the Washington Review and Examiner Monday night last a negro resident of our borough named Charles Burris was arrested by officer Charles Greer and taken before Justice Riggle to answer the monstrous charge of having accomplished the ruin of his own daughter, Susannah, aged only thirteen years. The alleged facts are of so shocking a character that we refrain from giving them.

AN attempt was made on Sunday last to burn the residence of Mr. Arther Fowler, between Larimer and Penn station, Westmoreland county, and while that gentleman was subduing the flames several shots were fired at him, fortunately without effect, some of which entered the house, but strange as it may seem injured no one. The incendiary attempt is said to have been the result of the mining troubles in that vicinity.

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.

THE CASES AGAINST THE COMPANY NON-SUITED.

(From The Daily Post, May 29.)

The two cases of Mary Craig and Harriett Houston against the directors of the Security Trust Company, which had been on trial for a number of days in the Common Pleas No. 2, came to rather an unexpected close yesterday, by the granting of a compulsory non-suit at the instance of Mr. Acheson, one of the counsel for defendants, with power to move for its removal

The plaintiffs were stockholders in the company, and seek to recover the amount of their shares from the directors. The declarations contain two counts; first, that the directors conspired together, intending to defraud the plaintiffs and by gross negligence allowed their property to be lost; and second, that they issued circulars containing the names of leading men of the city as trustees of the company without their knowledge or counsel, and solicited and induced the plaintiffs to become stockholders, and after promising that they would faithfully guard the property of the company, lost it by gross negligence.

The reasons assigned for the non suit were that Mr. Brady, one of the directors, had appropriated the assets of the company without the knowledge of the other defendants, and that there could be no conspiracy as it was not shown by the evidence that Mr. B. had any one to conspire with him; further that a stockholder cannot maintain an action against the directors for a mistake in judgment.

In the case of a depositor it was held to be different, but in this case both directors and stockholders were losers, and it would be unjust that a director should be compelled

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sherrett, Stowe and Collier.

This Court tackled the argument list containing 275 cases.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge White.

The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Hannah P. Young, administratrix of of John Young, deceased; an action on two promissory notes. On trial.

Jacob H. Bowers vs. Wm. Vogel; rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be set aside, and defendant let into a defense, meantime proceedings stayed.

Clara Burlock, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Samuel B. Burlock, on the grounds of desertion. A subpoena was awarded returnable next Monday.

In the case of James L. Graham, trustee, vs. Jake Hill, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial on part of the defendant.

George S. Dennison filed a petition in insolvency. The Court ordered the petition to be filed, and directed that notice by publication be given.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Levi, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Register's report confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay Edward Hughes $593 28, the amount of his claim.

W. O. Williams, Warren county, bankrupt. Register's reports upon the claims to liens against personal property, and also upon claims against real estate overruled, and reports confirmed absolute.

R. E. Knapp, bankrupt, Tioga county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing, creditors meetings before Register Smith, July 30, prox.

J. H. Stearn & Co., bankrupts, Fayette county. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of certain real estate.

Archibald McDonald, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Shaffer on the 26th prox.

C. H. Dill, Erie, debtor. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Woodruff. On petition of debtor for injunction, hearing fixed for 15th prox., and in the meantime restraining C. W. Wheeler, A. T. Marsh and Erie Gas Co., from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie. Register Woodruff presented a request for $375 for allowance for services, which was granted.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Rhodes & Company vs. William Beeson. On trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Harriett Houston vs. Daniel Gregg et al. Plaintiff's counsel moved the Court to take off the compulsory non-suit entered against her in this case. The same motion was made in the case of Mrs. Mary Craig against the same defendants.

James L. Graham, trustee of the Allegheny Savings Bank, vs. Charles Schleiper. Plaintiff's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

John McManus vs. Amos Kelly; an action in replevin. Jury out.

Joseph H. Gray, Trustee of the Weekly Savings Bank vs. W. H. Mechling; three cases, actions on promissory notes. Verdicts in these cases aggregating upwards of $5,000.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county. The creditors having elected J. D. Chadwick, of Franklin, as assignee, the same was approved.

Pittsburgh, McKeesport Car Co. vs. steam tug Traveler, in admiralty. J. W. Jenkins allowed to intervene for his claim.

John H. Bishop, Sr. and Robert Hamilton brought suit against the owners of the steamer "Juniata" for wages due him. Process ordered and made returnable on the 8th inst.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, process was ordered to issue for the arrest of about a score of persons in different parts of the district, and who are indicted on various charges of violation of the United States laws.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing rick and White.

Brown & Irwin vs. Daniel F. Negley, an action in ejectment for a lot of ground on Rural avenue. Jury out.

James P. Swaney vs. Wm. White, Augusts Lavake, James Kelly, Timothy O'Brian, George W. Wilson, John F. Foley, Alex. Pitcairn, John H. McElroy, Jenkin Jones and John Larimer, an action to recover damages against the Fire Commissioners and firemen, who, it is alleged, forcibly took possession of a building on the South Side, belonging to defendant, and used it as an Engine House. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United State Attorney Reed filed an information for the forfeiture of a quantity of liquor owned and claimed by Golson & Eastman, of Chicago, Ills., and found in the possession of M. Munhall & Co., F. X. Raible and R. E. Sellers. An attachment and monition was ordered and issued, returnable on the first Monday of July next.

George J. Thomas, bankrupt, Cambria county. The petition of Buckwood, Uth & Co., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens, presented and referred to Register Brotherline for examination and report.

B. B. Holliday, bankrupt, Tioga county. An order was made directing the assignee to sell certain real estate discharged of liens.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Rhodes & Co. vs. Beeson; an action to recover the value of certain iron ore sold by plaintiff to defendant. Still on trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE.

The names of the following gentlemen have been drawn for jurors in the Quarter Sessions, commencing the day above noted: Henry Daub, clerk; George W. Glass, superintendent; Wm. M. Killen, jr., moulder; H. H. Arnold, grocer; Thos. Shields, miner; John Musler, butcher; B. McClelland, clerk. Stewart Tilibrook, farmer; Peter Brown, laborer; John Aber, sr., farmer, Sylvanus Krutz, carpenter; O. P. Williamsgent; Wm. Wallace jr., farmer; Sam Geiles, sand merchant; G. W. Mertiett, laborer, colored; Peter O'Neill, contractor; Edward Sweeny, clerk; J. Bourne, plumber; Robert Hare, wagonmaker; Peter Hoffmaster, gent; John Henderson, justice of the peace; D. K. McKnight, farmer; John M'Kee, Jr., painter; David Wm. Bryson, nailer; Richard Tauner, laborer; Andrew Armstrong, clerk; W. S. Smith, undertaker; Wm. H. Guy, farmer; W. G. Brigham, agent; Robert Glover, laborer; Rowley Smith, laborer; John Rooney, laborer; John S. Stevenson, storekeeper; Pat. McBride, brewer; Wm. Scott, puddler; B. Morrison, brick maker; Robert Flynn, bricklayer; Frank Goerg, saddler; Wm. Hopkins, heater; Wm. Breitweiser, glass cutter; John Blythe, Superintendent; Wm. Elkins, farmer; John Buchanan, painter; Robt. McMillan, laborer; E. H. Williams, mould cleaner; Henry Jackson, moulder; Wm. Cassiday, puddler; Franklin Arnold, boiler; Wm. N. Burchfield, oil merchant; R. C. Loomis, metal merchant; Martin Joyce, saloon keeper, Samuel A. Rath, farmer; Wm. Leese, Jr., painter; John Burns, livery stable keeper; Joseph Hancock, farmer; James McGinnis, gent; Jas. Griben, sawyer; James F. Linn, jeweler; John Suberger, moulder; Jas. Barton, farmer.

THE COUNTY TREASURYSHIP.

A SUCCESSOR TO TREASURER KILGORE TO BE ELECTED.

It is announced that H. H. McCormick, Esq., has received an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick to the effect that the County Treasurer does not hold over as was generally supposed, and that a successor to Mr. Kilgore must be elected at the ensuing election. It was at first supposed that the new Constitution did not affect that officer, and he still inclines to the belief that it does not. In order to learn definitely about the matter, however, several politicians requested Mr. McCormick to write to the Attorney General, and he did so, receiving the reply as above stated. Acting upon the opinion of that official, the Radical leaders have been looking about for one of their number on whom to bestow the nomination, and it is stated that the Radical Executive Committee will meet previous to the day of the Convention to make arrangements for the nomination. The fact that a Treasurer was to be elected was intended to be kept quiet by the politicans, but finally leaked out.

DEATH OF MICHAEL CARR.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The jury empanneled to hold the inquest on the death of Michael Carr, concluded the inquest at East Liberty last evening, returning a verdict of accidental death. A number of witnesses were examined, among them the physicians who made the post mortem examination. They testified that three of Carr's ribs were broken by the fall, and that he also received other internal injuries. His death was caused by internal hemorrhage. The jury spent three hours deliberating on the testimony, after which they returned the verdict given above, justifying the officer.

NEBRASKA.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE POST will be found the first of a series of letters descriptive of land in the State of Nebraska. The author advises all contemplating a move to the west to send for a copy of the Pioneer, a handsome illustrated paper with maps, &c. The Pioneer is full of reliable information, and is well worth a careful perusal. Copies will be sent free to any address, by sending a request to O. F. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The summer schedule of the Connellsville Railroad, which goes into effect on Sunday restores the 11:15 P. M. accommodation to McKeesport, and the local mail train in the morning, which will leave at 6:25. The through mail will leave at 8:25 and the accommotion at 9:55. There are no change in the evening trains except the West Newton, which will depart at 5:15, five minutes earlier, the McKeesport five minutes later, viz.: 6:25, and the Express at 7:15, three quarters of an hour earlier. The first McKeesport Accommodation will arrive some minutes earlier and the second ten minutes earlier, or at 7:30 A. M., the West Newton at 8:15 and the Express at 11:20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s 102¾; New York Central 91; Erie 15¾@16; preferred 25.

Refined petroleum 8¾@9s. Calcutta linseed 51@52s.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes 64 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Cotton—The market was firm; middling upland, 7¾d; Orleans, 8@8¼d; sales 2,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,000 American. Flour—Extra State and western 22s. Wheat—No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn mixed, 31s. Pork, western 73s 6d; eastern 82s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Bacon, c. c. 50s; l. c. m. 51s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½s. Spirits 7½s. Cheese 58s. Lard 63s. Tallow 41s.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Refined petroleum 26½s.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Money was easy at 2½@3 per cent. Choice mercantile paper 3½. Prime 4 to 5. Sterling firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. Customs receipts $392,000.

Gold was strong openining and closing at 116½ with sales during the day at 116¾. Loans were made flat at 1 to 4 per cent per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. The assistant treasurer disbursed $664,000. Clearings $63,000,000. Specie shipments amounted to $480,000, of which $300,000 is in gold coin. Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet.

Stocks opened heavy and lower with a decline in prices ranging from ½ to 4¾ per cent. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwest. The first named fell off from 79¼ to 74½, and recovered to 75¾. Lake Shore declined from 62 to 59¾; Western Union from 77 to 77¾; Pacific Mail from 36¼ to to 34½, and Northwest from 40¾ to 40. There was a subsequent recovery of ¾ to 1¼ per cent in these shares. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 24 to 22¾ and rallied to 23¼. Erie sold at 18½@17¾@18¾; Illinois Central sold at 101½ against 100¼ at the close of yesterday. The other changes were confined within a radius of ¼ to ½ per cent. At second call, the market was quiet and firm. At the final close the market was irregular and in the main weak. The principal activity was in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Northwest. Transactions aggregated 338,000 shares of which 71,000 were Pacific Mail, 82,000 Western Union, 17 Northwest 11,000 Erie, 93,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash and 40,000 Union Pacific.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton steady at 13½@14¼c. Flour quiet at $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 90c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions firm. Lard at 16c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9¾@10c; sides 13½@14¼c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8¾c; sides 12¼@12¾c; sugar cured hams 14c all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 18.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00½; No. 2 96¾c. Oats a shade firmer and quiet; No 2 in store 58c. Corn dull and higher; No 2 mixed in store 62c. Rye steady; No 1 in store 98c. Barley inactive and nominal; No 2 98c; No 3 $1 00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 24; No 2 $1 19. Corn lower; shelled 71@72c; ears 68@69c. Oats steady unchanged. Petroleum, S. W. car lots at 10¾c; Ohio State test, 11¾c. Receipts of wheat 2,100 bushels; corn 6,000 bushels; oats 5,600 bushels.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 2.—Flour dull at $6 00@6 35. Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 22; No 1 $1 21. Corn dull and declined at 69@71c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 61¼c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	116½
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	124¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	124¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	124
Ten-Forties	117¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	118¾
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	117¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	76½
Adams Express	100
Wells, Farge & Co.'s Express	83
American Express	64
United States Express	49½
Pacific Mail	34¾
New York Central	1-25
Erie	18¾
Harlem	131¾
Michigan Central	63¾
Michigan Southern	76¾
Union Pacific	100¾
Illinois Central	89
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91
Northwestern	84¾
Northwestern preferred	1-25
Rock Island	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	9¾
Fort Wayne	96½
Chicago and Alton	19
O. O. and M.	4¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 2.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	124¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	121¾
Five Twenties, 1865, (new)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	124¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	124¾
New Fives	117¾
Ten-Forties	118¾
Currency Sixes	122½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487½
Missouri	102¾
Tennessee, old	52½
Tennessee, new	52
Virginia, new	55
Virginia, old	55
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	11½

STOCKS.

Canton	62
Western Union Telegraph	75½
Quick Silver	25¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	25¾
Adams Express	100
Fargo	83
American Express	64
United States Express	47
Pacific Mail	34¾
New York Central	102¾
Erie	17¾
Erie preferred	24
Harlem	124¾
Harlem preferred	134
Michigan Central	63½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	89¾
Northwestern common	64¾
Northwestern preferred	84¾
Rock Island	104¾
New Jersey Central	108
St. Paul	54¾
St. Paul preferred	55
Toledo and Wabash	9¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	16
Fort Wayne	96
Terre Haute	5
Terre Haute preferred	22
Chicago and Alton	103¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	120¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	92
Burlington and Quincy	113¾
Lake Shore	60¾
Panama	4½
Illinois Central	100¾
Union Pacific	79
Central Pacific	103½
Union	103¾
Delaware & Lackawana	117¾

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 3, 1875.

REMARKS—The wholesale trade since our last has been moderately active and the prices of many articles of produce, after their downward plunge, appear to be resuming their steadiness. The receipts of produce continue liberal by rail and water; prices, however, as usual, were governed by circumstances. Flour—The market seems a little easier; holders appear more anxious to sell; as wheat has declined we may look for a similar movement in flour before long; the leading houses have a good supply on hand whilst the mills are receiving a liberal supply of Southern and Western wheat. Bacon—The market is weaker; certain kinds are fully ¼c lower; there is a good supply on hand together with fair receipts; the arrangements for supplying our market during the heated term is considered ample. Butter—The receipts are again coming in more freely; prices have a downward tendency, the principal demand being for choice descriptions. Beans are dull, holders being anxious to realize. Cheese—The stock of old is about exhausted; new, however, is coming in freely, producing a decline in prices; the bottom has not yet been reached. Potatoes are dull; the supply is highly in excess of the demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,847	Apples, bbls	227
Butter, pks	76	Oats, bushels	13,070
Hay, bbls	1,045	Wheat, bush	2,100
Bacon, tcs	178	Cheese, bxs	257
Corn, bush	7,368	Potatoes, bush	1,260
Rye, bush	255		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts although not large were fully up with the requirements of the market; the fact is very evident the season for the old crop is nearly over; we note sales in a jobbing way at the following figures: Fair to medium $2 50@3 00; choice to extra $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off; still the supply was considered ample for all ordinary purposes; sales ranged from 50@55c per gallon.

ALES—The demand is evidently improving; sales were more liberal; the rates for the various kinds were: India ale $10@11 per barrel; Porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion; Bass English ale is in good supply; prices remain uniform.

ASHES—There was a moderate demand; we quote as follows: Soda ash—common 3¼@3½c; refined 4@4¼c; potash 7½@8c; pearl ash 8½@9c; arsenic 6c; manganese 6½c; nitrate soda 3¾c; fluor spar 2c per lb.

BEANS—There has been a material falling off in the receipts; still the supply exceeds the deman; the market was a weak one and prices were somewhat irregular; we quote good medium at $1 70@1 80; small white navy $1 90@1 95.

BAGGING—The market contains an ample supply of Penn mill; the regular card rates are as follows: 2 bushel, 33c; 2½ do 38c; 3 do 43c.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand at 28@32c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; the receipts are again on the increase; the weather was more favorable; the rates for the various grades were prime to choice roll and solid packed 25@27c; medium to good 18@22c; common to fair 10@15c; roll was most fancied and sells more readily than solid packed.

BROOM HANDLES—The rates are: choice No 1 plain $17@18 per M; good $15@16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BROOMS—The card rates are: factory price No 2 $2 50 per dozen; No 3 $2 75; No 4 $3 25; No 5 $3 75; No 6 $4; patent ferrule $5; No 5 carpet $4 75; No 4 $4 50; No 3 $4 25; steamboat $3 50@4; mill brooms $3 50@3 75; whisps $2 50 per doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Steady; prices unchanged.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal and stocks are accumulating, holders getting anxious to realize; we quote new Ohio factory at 12½@13½c per lb; the market is bare of old stock.

COKE—The demand has improved; holders being firmer in their views; we quote by the car load at $2 75@3 per ton, the latter figure an advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady at $7 50@8 00 per case.

CRANBERRIES—Are attracting but little attention; we note an occasional sale at $10@12 per bbl.

EGGS—Are held firmly at 15@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market could not be termed an active one; there was however a fair jobbing demand; the current rates are choice brands of white winter wheat $7@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat $6 50@6 75. Rye flour $6 00. Graham flour $6 25@6 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 00.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new or important for our readers. There have been some changes in prices since our last; they will be found in the following:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11¾c; granulated 11½c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10½c; New Orleans 8¼@9¼c; Standard B 10¾c; extra C, standard 10¼c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; cut loaf 12¾@12¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl, 5¼c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10¾c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 9¼@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9½c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c per box; Irish soap per box $4 50.

GRAIN—The receipts are on the increase, particularly of corn and oats. The western markets are reported off; in our own market prices have declined, as will be observed by the following: Wheat—choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter $1 40@1 45 per bush; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 35@1 28. Spring wheat is weak; No 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No 2 do $1 05@1 10. Corn continues weak with liberal receipts and is quotable at slightly easier prices than at the date of our last report; we quote shelled at 83@84c for yellow; 82@83c for high mixed; 81@82c for low mixed; ear was easy at 84@85c for yellow; 81@83c for mixed. Oats are quiet and nominally unchanged; we quote white at 73@74c; mixed 71@72c. Rye is unchanged as regards prices or demands, viz.: $1 15@1 20. Barley—there is nothing doing at this time; prices are too uncertain to quote.

HOMINY—Is selling in a regular way at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we quote prime timothy on track at $23@24 per ton; No 2 do $20@22; upland prairie $17@19; baled hay from store is quoted at $25@27; loose hay from wagon $28@30 per ton for No 1.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked; prices are weak and lower; we quote peachblows on the track at 85@90c; peerless 70@80c; early rose $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Is not coming in very freely; the market was a firm one; we quote chickens by the coop at 60@75c per pair as to size.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was not so firm; we quote as follows: shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13½c; clear 14c; hams 13½@14c, the latter for canvassed; breakfast bacon 13¾@14c; dried beef 15@15¼c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; Ham sausage 10c. Mess pork is lower at at $22@22 50 per barrel. Lard is easier; we quote prime in tierces at 16c; do in half bbls 16¼c; in buckets 17c; in 3 lb caddies 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18¼c; in 5 lb do 18c; in 6 lb do 17¾c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 winter strained at $1 18 per gallon; extra do $1 13; No 1 do 98c; No 2 85c.

TALLOW—We quote choice at 8¾@9c; medium 8@8¼c.

SEEDS—Clover, medium $7 75@8 00; mammoth $8 75@9 00; timothy seed $2 75@3 00.

SALT—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply of early strawberries is light and the demand not very active; we quote at 20@25c per box as to condition.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $6 50 per barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c per dozen bunches, Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $2@2 50 per box. Radishes are selling at 25@30 per dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $1 per box; $4 50 per crate. New Bermuda potatoes are quoted at $8@8 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 3, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for crude yesterday eased off a little and prices fell about 2½c per barrel. Refined was firm, with a steady tone to the market all around.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 25@ Union do $1 20; outside lines $1 15; immediate shipment $1 45. The sales reported were 20,600 bbls at Parkers and 2,000 bbls at other points of the oil regions.

REFINED.

There is a somewhat increased inquiry at current rates and a steadier feeling both to the eastern markets and the trade in this city. We quote at 9¾@9¾c for standard white on the Connelsville track; 9¼@9¾c on the Pennsylvania Railroad track.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery at 13¼c; last half of June 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined rules at 13¼@13½c for spot and June.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot delivery is quoted at 13c and 13¼c for June.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 10@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—The Courier says: The market opened in the morning at $1 25 for United and rrpidly advanced to $1 31¼, during which time quite a large quantity were sold. It subsequently declined to $1 22½, but advanced to $1 25, at which figure it closed.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

300	bbls spot	1 45
400	bbls spot	1 47½
300	bbls spot	1 50

OIL CITY.

500	bbls spot	1 45
500	bbls spot	1 47½

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,000	bbls spot	1 27½
2,500	bbls spot	1 25
2,000	bbls spot	1 22½
1,000	bbls spot	1 30
1,000	bbls spot	1 31¼

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000	bbls spot	1 15
2,000	bbls spot	1 17½

PENN'A. AT RIVER.

1,000	bbls spot	1 18¾
1,000	bbls spot	1 15

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000	bbls spot	1 45
1,000	bbls spot	1 47½
4,000	bbls spot	1 50

NEW YORK, June 2—Closing of the 1st: Petroleum—There is a strong feeling at current prices with a trifle more inquiry, without, however, leading to much business; crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾c for spot and 7c for June; do in shipping order at 10@10½c for spot and June; refined at 13¼c for prompt delivery and 13½c for June, with sales rumored of 10,000 barrels for early deliveries, but particulars not reported; refined in cases at 18@20c. At Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 13¼c for spot; do for first half June quoted at 13½c; at Baltimore quoted at 13c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 13¼@13¾c; crude not quoted; cases 18½c; no sales; futures, 16th to 30th of June at 13¼@13½c.

PARKERS, June 2.—Market quiet; United $1 25 bid; outside lines $1 15; shipment $1 45.

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 45@1 47½.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market firm at $1 50; no sellers.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 2.—Market not opened; can't quote.

ROUSEVILLE, June 2.—Market quiet but little doing; quoted at $1 45.

TIDIOUTE, June 2.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $1 15 at wells.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market may be said to have presented but little change or alteration since the date of our last general review. The offerings were about the same and prices very little altered. As usual, the bulk of the offerings were from Chicago. The average quality differ but little from what we have been receiving all year, consisting largely of common to prime butchers' cattle. We heard of only one car of stocks and those were purchased before their arrival. The demand was an average one. In addition to the regular butchers' trade, there were some outside buyers in attendance. While it was generally admitted that business was a little more active and that the stock did not cost more than the previous week, yet there were grumblers and we suppose there always will be. They don't make enough money, that is the great cry. The butchers, they say, don't pay.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers' cattle	$7 25@7 50
Same very fancy sold at	7 62@7 75
Medium to good	6 50@7 00
Common to fair	5 50@6 00
Stock cattle, 700 to 800 lbs	4 00@4 50
do do 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 75@5 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was the largest that has been offered for a long time, exceeding last week 230 head. There was also a large increase in the demand, which was, no doubt, stimulated by the fact that they are about the cheapest live stock that can be obtained. Extra fat sheep may be quoted at 5¼c per lb; prime $5 25@5 37; medium to good $4 75@5; common to fair $4@4 50 per cwt. Lambs—The offerings were not large; prices were governed altogether by size and condition; we quote at $2, 3@4 per head.

HOGS.

The offerings were small although fully up with the demand. Hogs are not much fancied during the heated term. A further decline was the result; sales were reported at $7, 8@8 50 per cwt., a pretty wide range of prices.

FRESH COWS.

The market was reported slow, especially for common stock, and there were, so far as we could learn, but few of any other kind on sale; quotable at $60@65 for extra, $45@55 for fair to good and $25@35 for common.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to come in freely, but, with a demand equal to the supply, prices are still maintained. Sales were reported at from 4½@6¾c, as to weight, quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

CATTLE.

The arrivals for the week ending this day were 295 cars through and 67 cars local stock. Those offered for sale here were principally of the better qualities, ranging from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, in good order. There was a fair representation of country dealers on hand to whom the major part of the sales were made. At this writing there are but 15 loads left unsold, depending exclusively upon Philadelphia dealers for an outlet, and the market is closing rather tame, though the prospect is that all will be disposed of at prices already established, leaving a clear field for the coming week. The proportion of common rough cattle on the market was very small and no stockers, though the inquiry for the latter kind is not sufficient to warrant a quotation.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra beeves, graded steers, averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Good beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6 25@6 62
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 75@6 25

HOGS.

The quality of the arrivals is generally pretty good and there has been but a fair supply offered during the week, yet values have depreciated fully 30c per hundred weight on light grades and 25c on heavy without giving tone or vigor to the trade. There is but a limited demand on the part of buyers at such prices as are established, either higher or lower, and fluctuations which ordinarily produce activity in a market have little or no effect here at present so far as this class of stock is concerned.

The prices below given have ruled steady since Monday and the bulk of the receipts have been disposed of at these figures:

PRICES.

A few extra Philadelphias	$8 65
Philadelphias	8 25@8 50
Good Yorkers, 180 to 200 lbs	7 40@7 60
Light do 140 to 170 lbs	7 15@7 30

SHEEP.

The receipts were heavier this week and the market opened dull at lower prices than last quoted. Sellers were compelled to make concessions in order to effect sales and even at the decline the demand was not sufficient to take all the offerings, there being several loads yet unsold.

Sales were made at the following range, viz:

PRICES.

Good to extra 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Fair 80 to 90 lbs	4 25@5 00
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 75

Receipts—362 cars of cattle; 195 cars of hogs; 85 cars of sheep. Cattle sales 1,017 head.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Cotton firm at 15¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 25. Corn dull at 74@76c. Rye dull at $1 15. Provisions strong. Pork at $20 50. Bulk meats at 8¾, 11¾@12¼c. Bacon 9¼, 12¾@13¼c. S. C. hams 13¼@14c. Lard—good 15c; tierces 15½@15¾c; kegs 16¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 13.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton dull at 16¼@16½c; futures closed quiet and easy with sales of 27,400 bales: June 16 29-32@16 15-16c; July 16 1-32@16 1-16c; August 16 3-16c; September 16 1-16c; October 15 17-32c; November 15 5-16@15 11-32c; December 15 5-16@15 11-32c; January 15¾@15 11-16c; February 15¾@15 11-16c. Flour—receipts 17,000 barrels; fair demand; superfine western and State $4 65@5 10; good to choice $5 35@5 70; white wheat extra $5 75@6 50; extra Ohio $5 00@7 25; St. Louis $5 35@8 65. Rye flour $4 25@5 60. Corn meal easier at $3 25@4 00. Wheat—receipts 18,000 bushels; in fair demand; No. 1 spring $1 13@1 17; No 2 Chicago $1 13; No 1 Milwaukee $1 15@1 17; No 2 northwest $1 09; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 03@1 13; white $1 30@1 33. Rye quiet at 95c@$1 10. Barley nominally unchanged. Malt firmer; bay quiet $1 80. Corn—receipts 135,000 bushels; firmer and in fair demand; mixed western steamer at 72½@74c; yellow 78@81c; white 77@81c. Oats active and firmer; mixed western 68@72c; white 70@75c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18½c. Sugar firm and higher; fair to good refined 8¼@8¾c; prime 8½c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum heavy; refined 13c; crude 6¾c. Rosin steady $1 85@1 90. Turpentine steady 33c. Pork $20 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meat dull; pickled hams 11@12c; middles heavy; long clear 11¼c; short 12c. Lard lower; prime steam 14¾c. Cheese quiet at 6@10c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Butter steady; western 12@15c.

Dry Goods.

Jobbing branches were more active, but the package trade in cotton goods remains quiet and woolen goods are moving slowly. Prints are generally quiet in first hands but garners makes have sold fairly since their reduction in price. Regatta and Tournament skirting prints are reduced to 7½c. The Daily Bulletin says that two hundred and fifty cases of Germania and Scotia mills beavers will be sold at auction on Wednesday next.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Petroleum 13¼@13